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LAST EDITION

UNITED STATES FULLY ALIGNED FOR FINAL TEST

Solidarity of Democracies Cemented by European Missions—Gage of Battle Accepted, to Be Waged Till Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the departure of the British Mission, it is recalled that Mr. Balfour made it clear in his first utterances to the people of the United States upon his arrival that the purpose of the mission was one of helpfulness to this Nation, newly enlisted, at that time, in the war for peace. He and his associates, reflecting the friendliness of the British Government, were ready to lay bare to this Government all their methods, all their experiences, all their mistakes, that this Government might, if it saw fit, profit thereby and be able to swing into line in the front of the armies of democracy with more speedily efficiency and power.

The mission's frank offer was accepted. The promise has been more than fulfilled. In like manner the Marshal of France came, and with him M. Viviani, making like offers. These also have been accepted. Both missions are gone. The United States, its highest officials charged with all the knowledge these conferences afforded, stands now in the line of belligerents against Prussian autocracy, pointing itself for its full share in the war for peace the Entente Allies have been waging for nearly three years.

This is the feeling of officials with whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has talked on the momentous situation in which this Nation is placed, not through any act of its own, but by the outburst of the German Government. It may be said at the outset that Government officials face the future with supreme confidence in the ultimate success of United States arms and in the final attainment of a permanent peace. The final utterance of Mr. Balfour, evidencing his conviction, on the eve of his departure, that victory must come through the mere righteousness and unselfishness of the United States, has produced a profound impression among officials who have been in daily conference with him in the past few weeks. This unselfishness and devotion to the cause of establishing the right of all states, great and small, to abide in the future in freedom and security, was being discussed on Friday, when a high official of the Government asked a representative of this bureau: "Do you think our people fully realize the import of the war? Do you think they are ready for every sacrifice in order to attain the end we seek?"

It was agreed that one event in the very near future will bring home to any that are unthinking a realization, in part at least, of the sacrifice that is to be made. That will be registration day, June 5. It is the expressed hope of officials that now, all the preliminaries being over, naught will be in evidence but the united front of the 100,000,000 people of this country for the successful issue of the war that has been forced upon the United States. Indeed, it is their view that this unity of purpose is absolutely essential for success.

The United States, it is pointed out, unmistakably, is fighting the battle of civilization. In the situation, the loyalty of every man, woman and child is demanded and expected. It has come to the point now, The Christian Science Monitor believes, that the United States is now at the point of no return.

(Continued on page six, column four)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

General Cadorna's great offensive in the Italian theater is being pressed with the utmost vigor, and Rome reports the capture of further important positions along the Julian front. The battle is still raging, from Plava, north of Gorizia, to the sea, and the Italians, yesterday and the day before, took a total of 10,248 prisoners and much war material. The struggle appears to be particularly intense in the neighborhood of the Jamiano-Brestovizza road, which follows the line of the hills as they curve eastwards from a point just south of Lake Doberdo. The ground is naturally of the most difficult description, and during the past two years has been fortified by the Austrians with every known device. The Italians, however, overcame all obstacles, drove back the Austrians, "yard by yard," from their positions and finally reached the line Foca Timavon, Flondar and Hill 31, which, just east of Jamiano, runs almost at right angles to the Jamiano-Brestovizza road.

Meanwhile, further north, in the neighborhood of Gorizia, all attempts on the part of the Austrians to create a diversion by vigorous counterattacks were unsuccessful. The attacks not only failed, but in one instance, in the neighborhood of Vodice, north of Gorizia, the Austrians drove back the Italian forces beyond their original point of departure, which they captured.

In the western theater, on the British front, the lull of the last few days still continues. In the French section, (Continued on page six, column one)

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WEST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Saturday)—A French communiqué issued today reports great artillery activity on the Chemin des Dames, northeast of Soissons, from north of Joux to east of Chevreux. Two German attacks against salients east and west of Cerny failed, all French positions being held.

In the Champagne, the French positions on both sides of Mont Cornillet were considerably extended in an attack when 129 prisoners, including two officers, were taken.

BRITAIN PLANS
LABOR SURVEY

Mr. Lloyd George Tells Lower House of Scheme to Adjust Grievances—Calls Anti-U-Boat Work Favorable

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—In referring to the labor situation in his speech before the House of Commons yesterday, the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, said that the Government had taken steps to deal with the labor unrest in the country and prevent future recurrence. The termination of the engineers' strike afforded a good opportunity for reviewing the labor position.

It is proposed to divide the country into about seven areas and appoint seven separate commissions to investigate the causes of unrest in each, and the Government hopes to secure the services of a Labor representative and of an employer, with an impartial chairman in each case.

Regarding the submarine menace, Mr. Lloyd George said it was difficult to say much without giving information to the enemy, but he could say generally that substantial progress was being made. During the last three weeks or month, more effective blows had been dealt at submarines than during any corresponding period of the war, and that is true of this week, he added, as well as of the preceding week.

"Arrangements made for dealing with submarines are," he continued, "increasingly efficient, and we owe a very considerable debt of gratitude to the great American people for the effective assistance they have rendered and the craft they have placed at our disposal. Now that the American nation is in the war, it is easier to make arrangements for the protection of our mercantile fleets than before. Therefore, I think, that the nation has good reason to congratulate itself upon the substantial improvement which has taken place in dealing with the grave submarine menace. The figures of the month of May will, we hope, be a considerable improvement, not merely on the figures of April, but on the expectation (Continued on page six, column two)

COUNT TARNOWSKI REACHES AUSTRIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—It is announced via Switzerland that Count Tarnowski, who was appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, but after reaching Washington failed to receive official recognition, arrived in Vienna on Wednesday with the embassy and consular staffs. In an interview in the Zeit he is reported as saying he was treated most courteously by the British authorities at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Count Adam Tarnowski comes of a well-known Polish family, and in spite of his long connection with Austro-Hungarian diplomacy, has never, as one writer has said of him, "allowed the Polish patriot to be lost in the Austrian diplomatist." He first became really well known to the world during the Balkan Wars, when as Austro-Hungarian minister at Sofia, after the first swift victories of the Balkan League, so utterly unexpected, both at Vienna and Berlin, he did his utmost to bring about a division amongst the Balkan Allies. He is generally credited with having had a very large share in bringing about Bulgaria's change of policy, which culminated in the notorious night attack on the Serbians, on June 29, 1913. In the period which followed the second Balkan war, Count Tarnowski continued to occupy the position of Austro-Hungarian minister in Sofia, and whilst it is impossible to say with any accuracy, it is more than probable that he had a considerable share in securing the adherence of Bulgaria to the cause of the Central Powers in the present struggle.

HISTORIC SALES AT END

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The book and other auction sales conducted for 99 years by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge came to an end yesterday.

DIFFICULTIES IN RUSSIAN REGION

Agrarian Disorders on Increase in Minsk—Russians Urged to Open Vigorous Offensive—Army Morale Improves

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—While recent messages from Russia show a decided improvement in the situation, in many respects it appears that throughout Minsk government agrarian disorders are on the increase, the sacking by soldiers of the estate of Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky being reported. The Prince was formerly a secretary at the Russian Embassy in London.

Referring to the serious situation, M. Kerensky, Minister of War and Marine, said at Helsingfors before departing for the front that owing to the military situation and the Russian retirement in Armenia there was present the danger of losing not only Armenia but a part of the Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The congress of military delegates from the Rumanian front opened at Ossa, 200 being present. General Stecherbathoff declared in a speech that peace without annexations and indemnities might be moral, but would not alter the course of the war. The country, he said, is in danger and would ever really desired peace ought to help to insure victory, especially after the revolution, when victory is necessary to prevent Russia being deprived of the fruits of the revolution. He urged them to undertake a vigorous offensive and to restore complete discipline.

Gen. Nicholas V. Russky, who has just arrived at the capital after giving up command of the northern group of view of the situation at the front has recently been expressed here.

He says positively he believes the Germans can be beaten by autumn, provided the present improvement in the morale of the Russian Army continues and the soldiers do their duty to their own country and their allies. He declares there is no fraternizing with the enemy forces on the northern front now, and no deficiency in the shell supply, but an offensive on a large scale is not yet possible owing to local conditions.

General Russky places great reliance on the personal popularity of M. Kerensky.

APPOINTMENT OF PERSHING ORDERLIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orderlies for headquarters, the first appointments made public in connection with the Pershing expeditionary force, were selected today from the Second Cavalry, Ft. Myer, Va., as follows: Sergeants Dixie B. Guynn, Philip P. Auer, Troop B; Corporals Jacob P. Heffelfinger and Leo J. Smith, Troop C; Corporal Fred Miller, Troop D; privates, first class, Ray Austin, Harry Baker, John J. Shaughnessy and Albert E. McCravy; Louis A. Beaman, Christopher E. Schroeder, Steven Papp, Carl Moline and Otto Zimmermann, Troop B; William M. Feiler, Stephen Newman and Charles Sedlack, Troop D; Privates Ralph Chapell, Abraham Cohen; John W. Morgan and John A. Nespor, Troop B; James J. Murphy, James Newberry and Edgar Rawlings, Troop C and Edgar R. Abels, Harry Cooper, Clyde E. Mundy, Edward E. Neff, Raymond J. Pickett and Edward Cohen, Troop D.

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ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL TO MEET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—The standing committee of the Ulster Unionist Council met to consider the Prime Minister's Irish settlement proposals, Mr. E. Archdale, M. P., presiding. It was proposed to call a meeting of the council and lay before them the proposals as soon as information as to the composition of the Irish convention was available.

PROHIBITION STEPS REVIEWED

Executive Secretary of War Conservation Committee Issues Statement Setting Forth Attitude of Governor's Critics

A statement setting forth the attitude of those who have criticized Governor McCall for his failure to send a special message to the Legislature urging the adoption of a memorial to Congress in favor of war prohibition has been issued by Lyman V. Rutledge, executive secretary of the War Prohibition Conservation Committee. The statement declares that the war prohibitionists appreciate the efforts of Governor McCall to protect the military camps, but they "cannot accept this small item in lieu of the real issue, which would protect the Nation as a whole." The statement follows:

"In recent papers Governor McCall tells why he has not taken action toward memorializing Congress in favor of war prohibition. His secretary, Mr. Long, says that the criticism that the Governor has failed to send a message to the Legislature . . . is based upon an entire misconception of the whole proceeding. This statement calls for an explanation on the part of those who offered the criticism. Our understanding was based on the following events:

"When the delegation of prominent citizens appeared before Governor McCall, May 1, he said to them: 'I have been asked by some of the governors to interest myself in making a representation to the President in conjunction with them, and I thought I would like to have the benefit of this hearing today before I did that.' "On May 9, after Governor McCall had returned from Washington, a committee waited on him to learn his intention. He stated that in his opinion a delegation should be sent to Washington to present the matter to President Wilson.

He was asked if he would go with such a delegation, to which he answered that he would be willing to call on the President, but did not give the committee permission to quote him to the President as favoring this message.

"He was then asked if he would be willing to send a special message to the Legislature if he could be assured that it would act favorably. He said he would be most interested to know what the Legislature would do.

"The committee then went to Speaker Cox and President Wells, both of whom said that if the Governor were to send a special message it would undoubtedly be acted upon favorably in both branches, but that if the matter were presented in the usual way it would in all probability never come to a vote, and thus be defeated. This they explained was because the rules would have to be suspended if it were presented in the regular way, which would require a four-fifths vote. Whereas, if the Governor sent a special message, it could be acted upon at once and carried by a majority vote. The prohibition (Continued on page eight, column three)

B. & M. TRAINS CUT 25 PER CENT

Official Notice of Proposal to Reduce 1856 Numbered Trains by 462 Is Sent to Service Boards of Four States

Official notices of the curtailment of 25 per cent of the passenger service on all divisions of the Boston & Maine Railroad, by the discontinuance of 462 of the 1856 numbered trains on the entire system, have been sent to the Public Service Commissions of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts and the Public Utilities Commission of Maine, by James H. Hustis, the temporary receiver of the road. Mr. Hustis states in his communication to the commissions that the curtailment in passenger service is necessary in order to prepare the road to move munitions and men for the Federal Government, and because of imperative economies necessitated through increase in wages, lack of cars and engines and added cost and possible shortage of coal.

Detailed lists of trains which will be taken off the present schedules on June 25 were posted in all stations of the various divisions. It is understood that the officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad are engaged upon similar reductions in their train schedules, which will be announced next week.

The officials of the Boston & Maine in admitting that the number of trains which will be discontinued, based on the list of numbered trains which total 1856 in the entire system, will be 462, explain that in many instances the number of a train is changed en route usually at a junction point where the same train, with the same engine and crew enters another division.

In his statement to the Public Service Commissions, Mr. Hustis says: "The situation on the Boston & Maine Railroad requires that steps such as have been suggested be taken without unnecessary delay, and to that end they are now engaged in working out modified train schedules, both passenger and freight, and in other respects are preparing to meet the unprecedented situation which is confronting us."

The receiver admits that in the past 18 months the Boston & Maine has handled the largest business in its history, but it has been unable to accept a considerable portion of the freight business offered to it by its principal western connections.

"The railroad's fuel supply is dangerously restricted," he says, "by reason of its inability now to secure sufficient water transportation. As to its rail fuel supply, it is in precisely the same situation as the general public. Thus far it has refrained from confiscating commercial coal. It desired to avoid taking such a course, if possible, and this can only be done by taking immediate steps to conserve its fuel supply."

Mr. Hustis points out that there has been a serious drain on the shop forces of the railroad during the past year by reason of the higher wages paid elsewhere.

"New England has been called upon," he continues, "to provide a railroad regiment for France, and this road expects to furnish its quota of men. An appreciable number have already been called to the National Guard. Although it is expected that the needs of transportation will be remembered, and that an effort will be made not to deprive the railroads of men needed in actual operation, yet many will undoubtedly enlist."

"The importance to the Government and the public of having an adequate fuel supply next winter, and of moving all freight regularly and promptly will, it is believed, more than counterbalance the inconvenience resulting from the proposed modifications in the service. The proposed curtailment will release equipment as well as men, will allow freer train movement and admit of larger volume of freight being moved, and will conserve the fuel supply."

GERMANS LOSE THREE AEROPLANES IN RAID

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Seventy-six persons were killed and 174 injured in a German air raid on Friday evening, according to an official announcement by Lord French, commander-in-chief of Home Defense Forces, today. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down, he said. Sixteen air craft participated.

Berlin Version of Raid

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Thursday's ineffectual seaplane raid is described by Berlin as a successful attack by a naval air squadron under the command of Capt. Corvette Strasser on the fortified places of London, Sheerness, Harwich and Norwich, all airships returning without loss or damage.

GUARD LEADER TO MAKE TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the New York National Guard, has started on a tour of military camps in Canada, making a special study of concentration methods for guidance in the mobilization of the guard.

LIQUOR TO UNIFORMED MEN IS BARRED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National liquor ban on all army and navy men became absolute here today. Even hotels closed down on serving drinks to men in uniform. Nor can friends of a man in uniform buy him a drink. The penalty for selling to uniformed men is \$1000 fine or 12 months in prison, or both.

RIOTS IN QUEBEC AGAINST DRAFT

Martial Law May Be Invoked in Montreal to Subdue the Nationalist Sympathizers Opposed to Compulsory Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Montreal Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—So serious has the situation here become as a result of demonstrations against the proposed conscription law, that martial law is being urged by responsible public men. French-Canadian members of the Dominion Parliament who returned to Ottawa on Friday, after spending the entire day here, carried the report to the Government that the situation was not to be minimized. The sooner the Government takes action the better, stated a French Conservative member of Parliament.

If Montreal is not put under martial law, or some restraint placed upon the leaders of this agitation, it is impossible to say to what serious lengths inflamed public opinion may lead. For several nights past crowds have marched through the streets, shouting such slogans as "Down with conscription!" and meetings have been held at which violent language has been used in protesting against compulsory military service. On Wednesday night windows were broken in the offices of the newspapers, La Patrie and La Presse, and on Thursday the editors of those papers condemned the rioters, and declared their intention of continuing to stand for the cause they espoused, despite intimidation.

On Thursday night, after an anti-conscription meeting at Champlain and Logan streets, when Mayor Martin counseled peace, disturbances occurred in which two returned soldiers were badly injured. Several citizens were taken to hospitals suffering from minor injuries, and four persons were arrested. The four made prisoners were summarily dealt with on Friday by Recorder Semple, who censured each man and imposed heavy fines or jail sentences.

Till the feeling against conscription is not local, purely, is shown by the fact that large gatherings in Quebec and Three Rivers have registered protests against the proposed measure.

Addressing Quebec's second meeting of the sort on Thursday night, Armand Lavergne, Nationalist leader, declared that he would be shot before he would accept the draft of Parliament. It is reported that some of the French Conservative members are considering resigning. They do not wish to vote against the Government, and at the same time feel that not to do so will be taking their political futures in their own hands in the event of defections from the French supporters of the Government.

It seems quite certain that there (Continued on page nine, column five)

MAHSD BORDER RAIDERS IN CLASH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
SIMLA, India (Saturday)—A fight on the frontier between the Mahsud force and regulars and militiamen occurred on May 10. The object of the regulars and militia was to cut off the retreating Mahsud force on the Khurza Pass route. The raiders were fought for several hours and suffered considerable losses. The regulars and militia then returned. The Gwalari Pass was also found likewise held by Mahsuds and the garrison at Derajat and Bannu are being reinforced.

CONVENTION NOTICE SENT BY GOV. M'CALL

Governor McCall today sent the following letter to each of the delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention, for the reason that it was found that the act did not provide at what time in the day the convention should be called:

"In accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Chapter 98 of the General Acts of the year 1916, I hereby notify you that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention elected under the authority of said chapter will be called to order at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1917 in the chamber of the House of Representatives at the State House in Boston."

ORDER TO YACHT OWNERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—All yacht owners, builders, etc., are requested to give immediately a return to the Government of the lead inside their vessel or vessels and on the keel.

GERMANS SAID TO BE BACK OF BIG ADVERTISEMENT

Statements Made by Shipping Company Regarding Foreign Espionage of American Trade Are Declared False

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information has reached Washington that the American Transatlantic Company is publishing advertisements in New York and Boston newspapers asking whether foreign espionage of American trade and American ships is to be allowed to continue. The advertisement asks support of a resolution before Congress proposing to Great Britain the abolition of the blacklist and asks the public generally to write to congressmen to secure a correction of what appears to be an injustice.

The Christian Science Monitor has made an investigation of the advertisement and finds, on the authority of Government officials, that the representations made are false and misleading. The advertisement makes it appear that the British and French blacklist is still in force. The fact is that the blacklist was abolished and public notice was given to that effect soon after the United States entered the belligerent ranks.

The animus back of the advertisement, this bureau is informed, is a controversy of long standing the American Transatlantic Company has had with the British and French governments.

According to the British and French contention, the ships of the American Transatlantic Company, originally formed a fleet organized by one Jensen, for German owners. The position of Great Britain and France is that when the ships were "transferred" to the so-called American Transatlantic Company, represented by President Wagner, the action was merely a cloak to cover the German ownership.

Evidence is at hand to show that President Wagner gave Mr. Jensen a note for \$2,500,000 unsecured by collateral, a transaction which of itself will be urged as being worth careful study.

On the basis that the ships are of German ownership, the French Government has actually seized and condemned one, the Stolvig. The British Government in 1915 seized three of the company's vessels and the disposition of these now await prize court proceedings.

The British Government has been ready to go ahead with the adjudication, but delay has been offered each time the cases have come up by President Wagner. The Government has found many circumstances which it wishes to look into, connected with the transfer of stock from the original company to the present one, although the stock is now held, for the most, by holders who are believed to know nothing of the original transaction.

Since the entrance of the United States into the war three of the company's vessels have been seized by United States naval ships. It is set forth that neither Great Britain, France nor the United States will permit the operation of any ship whose ownership is questionable.

SIX-CENT FARE CASE WILL BE REOPENED

The Public Service Commission today issued a statement saying that the evidence presented on Friday by the Bay State Street Railway Company warrants the reopening of the 6-cent fare agitation.

One of the reasons assigned for this action, according to members of the commission, is the fact that many of the cities and towns, represented by counsel at the hearing, favored reopening the case.

The commission also met Monday, June 6, as the date of a public hearing at which the officials of the Boston & Maine, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany railroads will be called upon to give their reasons for the "sweeping reductions in passenger service."

CERTIFICATE SALES CASH REDEPOSITED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The announced policy of redepositing with subscribing banks and trust companies portions of the proceeds from the sale of the short time treasury certificates was inaugurated today when the Treasury Department so redeposited \$128,593,000. Most of the banks receiving the redeposits were in New York and the East.

MANY NEGROES LEAVE GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga.—Fifty thousand Negroes have left Georgia for the North during the past 10 months, according to a statement today by Hal M. Stanley, State commerce and labor commissioner. Mr. Stanley plans to ask the Legislature to give his department further control over employment agencies. It is also proposed to raise the tax on employment and labor agencies.

PEASANTS ISSUE APPEAL TO ARMY

Moscow Congress Says the Duty of All Russians Is to Crush the Enemy and Defend the Liberty They Have Achieved

The following article was prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who presents a translation of the Appeal of the All-Russian Peasant Union.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The peasant congress convened last week in Moscow. Peasants from all over Russia are represented at this congress, the delegates having been chosen through the peasant village meetings. In the resolutions of this congress we shall have the authoritative statement of the views of the Russian peasantry. Representing over 80 per cent of the population, and forming the rank and file of the army, the peasants should and will have the deciding vote. We shall hear the resolutions of this congress within a week or so. But already the Russian peasants have expressed themselves through resolutions of village meetings and through the speeches of the peasant deputies of the Duma. Also, the strongest organization of peasants, dating back some 10 years, though its existence had to be covered during these last years, is the All-Russian Peasant Union. This body has issued an appeal to the peasant soldiers. This appeal has reached us in the Russian papers. Though it is a month old, it indicates clearly the general lines that will be adopted at the peasant congress now in session. The translation of this appeal was made by Ivan Bregowsky, of Chicago.

Brother-Soldiers: In these days, when the Russian people have attained their freedom, namely the opportunity to develop freely their mental and spiritual forces for the better organization of their life, let us remember that we bear the name of soldiers only as long as we are needed for the defense of our fatherland against the cruel enemy. Our duty today to our country and to our children is to crush our enemy and thus defend the liberty we conquered. But having done our duty we will return to our normal work, back to the soil.

Remember, brothers, that the Russian army is a peasant army, comprising now the best men of the whole peasantry; that the Russian land is the peasant's land; that the peasant is the principal toiler on this land; he is its master, therefore, without the master it is impossible to solve properly the land question.

Remember, brothers, that when the ear of wheat is ripe a breeze, will swing it, a bug will bend it, a sparrow sitting on it will break it altogether, but when the reaper has bound the ears into a sheaf, what athlete can break it? We have been maturing many a century; now, it seems, we are mature, let us then, brothers, gather into a sheaf.

The elections to the Constituent Assembly are pending. This assembly will enact the basic laws of the country, define the form of our government and the rights of all the people. Every one in Russia will have a right to vote for the delegates to the assembly, and as we comprise the largest part of the population, we must be represented by the greatest number of delegates, who should look after our interests.

Of course, our interests are different from those of the city people and the factory workers. If we do not look after our interests, if we do not unite, the results of the elections to the Constituent Assembly may prove disadvantageous to us, we may elect strangers to our cause instead of friends, we may be deceived by a peasant in the sky to let go the sparrow we are holding in our hands. And our sparrow, peasant-soldiers, consider the following:

1. There is no order in a household without a master; there is no order in a country without a Government. We have acknowledged as legitimate the Provisional Government elected from the members of the Duma, and all must submit to this Government until the Constituent Assembly has created a new one.

2. If in a family every member wishes to be the master, order disappears and the family is disrupted. It is still worse in such a vast household as our Russian land, when separate groups strive to manage affairs and give orders—they will bring to naught the liberty for which the people have struggled for centuries. Quarrels and disorder will arise, every one will choose to command, and none will be left to mind. Under such conditions the Germans will be able to vanquish us, even unarmed. We have a legal Government, and, therefore, no private or public organizations have a right to give orders. We shall not permit duality of power—this would bring on ruin.

3. Since we approve the program of our Provisional Government, we shall inform our delegates to the Constituent Assembly to stand by this program, only adding the following demands: (a) To establish a republican form of government; (b) to divide among the toilers to Russia the appanages, the lands belonging to the imperial family, to the State, to the churches and monasteries; also the lands belonging to private owners, allowing them fair compensation; and lastly to fix by law a maximum norm for individual land holding; (c) to provide for popular compulsory education. This is the sparrow we shall not let go. All other things may be left to the Constituent Assembly.

Brothers, great is the work that confronts us, it is the organization of the Nation's life. This great work

can be accomplished only under conditions if we work together in perfect order and mutual respect and if we overcome the enemy. Brothers, let us forget the guilty ones, let us look after each other affectionately, let us not tolerate disorder, let us do our service zealously at the front as well as in the rear. Let us remember that these are days consecrated to the permanent shaping of the lives of our children whose curses will fall upon the heads of those who by their dissensions are threatening the people's cause.

(Signed by 111 delegates of the All-Russian Union of Peasants, requesting the soldiers at the front to counter-sign this program.)

VICEROY REVIEWS INDIA'S AFFAIRS IN BUDGET DEBATE

Lord Chelmsford Says War Has Caused Big Increase in Output of Industrial Products

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—In closing the debate on the Indian budget at Delhi Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, took occasion, as usual, to review the administrative record of India, with special reference to the events of the past few months.

"The war," he said, "inter alia, has made us realize, as never before, how we in India have been passing our great resources by, being thrown back on ourselves, we have already increased our output of industrial products a hundredfold in several directions, and this war will have proved a blessing in disguise if through its teaching we shall have learned how great a field of enterprise lies open to us in the industrial and agricultural spheres, and how necessary it is to organize ourselves industrially. I verily believe, then, however conscious we may be at this moment of the extra burden which we have taken upon ourselves, that it lies in our own power to cope with it, and that some day, in consequence of our efforts, we shall look back to this war as the date of India's industrial birth."

With regard to the war loan, his excellency said: "It still remains for me to impress on you that it is the duty of each of us to secure the maximum response to India's war loans. In the first place let us remember that every million that comes from India eases not merely the exchange difficulty which we are experiencing here, but through it the exchange difficulty with which His Majesty's Government are confronted at home. Next, let none of us think that we have done enough until we have made the question of how much we can manage a matter of real thought and anxious contrivance. We are not asked to give outright, but to lend the largest amount which we can make available. Lastly, we want all to subscribe, and we can only get the countless millions to join in it if the duty and advantage of subscribing are fully brought home to them. For this we want propaganda work, and the more unofficial that propaganda is, the more satisfactory will be its results."

Referring to the increased cotton duties, the Viceroy said: "Is not the imposition of an extra duty on cotton goods, thus raising the import trade to our general tariff level, an event which of itself makes this budget and this session memorable? A grievance has thus been removed which has been for a long time a standing source of irritation. You will have noted from the report of the proceedings in the House of Commons that the question of the Indian cotton duties will be considered afresh, when the fiscal arrangements of the Empire come to be reviewed as a whole after the war. I am sure that hon. members will agree that His Majesty's Government could not, in the existing circumstances, have gone further than they have done to meet India's wishes, and that none of you will question the desirability of the fiscal problems of the Empire being fully examined after the war."

SHAKESPEARE DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Shakespeare Day did not pass this year without celebration, although the spring festival was not held at Stratford-on-Avon, nor did Sir Herbert Tree give his usual Shakespeare presentation at His Majesty's Theater. Besides the theatrical celebrations which were held, a Shakespeare dinner was given at the Lyceum Club, at which Lady Muir Mackenzie presided, and at which Miss Lillian Dellitti sang Shakespearean songs. Lady Muir Mackenzie spoke of the Germans' love for Shakespeare, and Professor Gollancz, who spoke of Shakespeare and the Entente, stated that an association had been formed in France in his honor. At Anderson's Hotel, the Urban Club gave its fifth Shakespearean festival dinner. Mr. W. H. Pratt, who presided, made an interesting speech in which he drew a picture of London as Shakespeare knew it. He showed that as long as Shakespeare was in London the plays abounded in allusions to London and London life, and that from the moment he returned home, Stratford replaced London in his thoughts. He depicted imaginary tours of London with some Shakespearean character as guide, such as Falstaff, Richard III, Shallow, or Jack Cade, according to the mood of the pilgrim. Mrs. Charlotte C. Stopes spoke on Shakespeare's women, and said that he would not have been in the least surprised at what women had done in the war. Mr. S. R. Littlewood upheld Shakespeare's kinship with the hard-working Fleet Street journalist of today rather than with the fashionable playwright. The dinner was followed by music and recitations.

AN INDEPENDENT POLAND WANTED

M. Lutoslawsky Says Freedom Would Not Be Complete Without the Possession of Oppeln and Access to the Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PARIS, France.—In connection with Mr. Bonar Law's statement regarding Poland, already mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau, the views of M. de Lutoslawsky, member of the National Polish Council at Petrograd and plenipotentiary of the Central Civic Committee of the Kingdom of Poland, are interesting. Speaking to a representative of the Temps during a recent visit to Paris, M. Lutoslawsky said that the proclamation of the Russian Provisional Government had made a profound impression on the Poles in the allied countries. The Poles, stated M. Lutoslawsky, would themselves have asked for a military alliance if the proclamation had not done so, in order that they might assure themselves of protection against Germany. For, let there be no doubt on the point, said M. Lutoslawsky, Poland could not be really independent unless she possessed the rich districts of Oppeln, which lay beside the ancient cradle of her race at Posen and Gnesen, and had access to the sea at Danzig. These provinces which formed one of the chief jewels in the Hohenzollern crown would never be ceded by Germany except under the pressure of necessity.

The impression made by the recent proclamation was all the stronger in that it came from M. Mitlakoff. They had thought him unwilling to satisfy Polish aspirations to the full; events, however, had proved that he was far from immovable on this point and now that he had recognized what the rights of the case really were he was working openly for their establishment. The Provisional Government commanded the perfect confidence of the Poles, who knew the President, Prince Lvoff, the great organizer of the Union of the Zemstvos and the towns, to be a man of the highest capacity and integrity. They were particularly glad to see his name at the head of the proclamation of their independence, for he was not the man to go back from a position he had taken up, nor to take it without a full consciousness of the importance of the step. It was more difficult, said M. Lutoslawsky, to form judgment as to the state of public opinion in Poland, where a false point of view was persistently maintained by the Germans.

All news of an unfavorable character regarding conditions in Russia was exaggerated and systematically disseminated by them; desertions, want of discipline, divided authority, likelihood of the conclusion of a separate peace and so on. The Poles had been deeply impressed by the noble terms and the fullness of the program announced in the Russian proclamation, and they in no way doubted the good intentions of the Provisional Government, but they doubted the power of Russia to bring about the reconstitution of Poland; they had seen her armies driven back by the Germans far beyond the confines of Poland and they believed her difficulties at home to be greater than they really were. In consequence of this it was to the Allies that the attention of the country was directed. So long as the constitution of an independent Poland was not proclaimed as one of the necessary results of the war by those whose task it would be to bring order into Europe after the war, so long as Poland was omitted from the list of nations whose freedom must be reestablished, such as Belgium, Serbia and Rumania, so long would public opinion in Poland be haunted by fear and anxiety. It was unlikely that the recent communiqué to the press by the Allied governments, or their exchange of views on Polish matters with the Provisional Government, had really penetrated to Varsovia or had any considerable effect there. It was to be hoped that the opportunity would soon arise for a specific declaration of the Allies' intentions regarding Poland, which had been, for the first time, clearly expressed by President Wilson, then nobly proclaimed by the new Russia and accepted by the great powers of Europe.

In answer to a question on the probable form of government to be adopted in Poland, by the representative of the Temps, M. de Lutoslawsky replied that that was a question which was being especially considered at the moment. A constitutional monarchy would probably best accord with the social structure in Poland, as the majority of the inhabitants were small proprietors and essentially conservative. He was sure, however, that a foreign dynasty would be unacceptable to the majority, and as the choice of a Polish king would present greater difficulties than that of a president, it was possible that a moderate form of republican government would be adopted. By the representative of the Temps what importance should be attached to the collaboration of the Polish Socialist Daszynski with the German and Polish Socialists at Stockholm. M. Lutoslawsky answered that M. Daszynski had never represented Polish interests, but had devoted himself to the "international" social democracy. German Socialists would find it difficult to come to an understanding with Russian Socialists on the Polish question, and Austrian Socialists would find no less a difficulty in the demand that the Dual Monarchy should give up Galicia. He considered that the relations between Russia and Poland would, after the war, become in every way better than they had ever been, and it was in the interests of the two nations that they should be as cordial as possible.

PICKED MEN OF MARINE CORPS TO GO TO FRANCE

Regiment of 2600 Being Selected to Go Under Col. Charles A. Doyen With Pershing Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Marine Corps has begun its drive for the more than 10,000 recruits needed to make up the increase to 30,000 just authorized by Congress, and Major-General Barnett, the commandant, has made public his plans for advance training under war conditions.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
COL. CHARLES A. DOYEN

At the new station at Quantico, Va. Officers are being selected and the enlisted units chosen for the regiment of 2600 under Col. Charles A. Doyen, which will be a part of the expeditionary force sent to France, under command of General Pershing.

"The authorization of the increase to 30,000 comes at the moment when the marines are at a high pitch of enthusiasm at the prospect of active service on the battle front in Europe," said General Barnett. "The officers who will be sent with the regiment to France are now being selected and will be announced in a few days. We are going to send a force of picked men who are thoroughly trained and equipped."

FOOD RESTRICTIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is interesting to summarize the orders already issued by the Ministry of Food. No one has yet suffered any genuine inconvenience on account of these orders, though in some cases habits of long standing have had to give way. It seems probable that the next few months will see an increase in the stringency of the orders concerning food rather than their relaxation. With regard to flour and bread, there is at present a compulsory standard for flour which requires an 81 per cent extraction from the wheat, and the addition of a minimum of 10 per cent of the four of other cereals. It is forbidden to sell bread until 12 hours after it has been baked. The manufacture of light pastries, muffins and crumpets is forbidden, and wheat, rice and rye may be used only for seed, or as human food. The consumption of bread, meat and sugar in hotels, restaurants and clubs is rationed, five potatoes a day and one meatless day must be observed by them. At any meal taken between 3 p. m. and 6 p. m. only the weight of 2 ounces in bread, cake or biscuits may be consumed by each person.

The Food Controller has asked that in private houses the weekly consumption of flour per head shall not exceed three pounds, meat 2½ pounds, and sugar one-half pound. The price of chocolates after the end of the month will be restricted to 4s. per pound, and of other sweets to 2s. 6d. per pound. Confectioners are receiving only a limited quantity of sugar. It is regrettable that in spite of all that has been written and said upon the subject, waste of bread has not yet been entirely eliminated and broken bread is left lying on the restaurant tables. Scones of oatmeal or maize flour are proposed as substitutes for bread in order further to reduce the consumption of wheat flour. It is announced that the Army Canteen Committee will immediately arrange to bring all regimental institutions under their control within the restriction imposed by the Ministry of Food as laid down in the Cake and Pastry Order.

NEW CLERK OF PARLIAMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Arthur Thring, K. C. B., has been appointed clerk of the Parliaments in succession to Sir Henry Graham who held the office since 1885. Sir Arthur Thring is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and has been First Parliamentary Counsel since 1903, a post which was held by his uncle, Lord Thring, from 1869 to 1888.

FILM CENSORSHIP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Emphasizing the necessity for a State censorship of motion pictures, in addition to the Federal censorship, representatives of the Council of Churches waited on Mr. D. M. Leod, Chief Secretary for Victoria. In reply, the Chief Secretary stated that a bill would be introduced in the next session of the State Parliament.

PLEA FOR MORE SHIPS IN FRANCE

Energetic Measures Called For to Improve the Mercantile Marine—Would Relieve Present Economic Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The unsatisfactory present condition of the French mercantile marine and the urgent need that energetic measures should at once be taken to increase the number of available ships is the subject of two articles appearing at approximately the same date in the *Victoire* and the *Revue des deux Mondes*. The writer in the *Victoire* points out that the difficulties of transport, arising from the worn out condition of the French railways and rolling stock at the moment, can be overcome only by the use of water transport. The great necessity, he maintains, for the modern merchant fleets lies in the ability to enter any port, and to penetrate as far as possible into the country by means of canals and rivers, and with this end in view, the most useful ships will be those not drawing too much water and of an average size of from 4000 to 5000 tons, these to be supplemented by a fleet of sea-going barges drawing about 1000 tons each. Before the war, by reason chiefly of the early, extremely low freights then prevalent, the tendency was to increase the size of merchant ships so that enormous cargoes could be carried, and, in consequence, only the largest ports and deepest harbors could be visited by such ships. Those days, the writer thinks, are over, and the future lies with smaller vessels. He points to the accelerated program of shipbuilding to be carried out in England, and especially to the American project for building as rapidly as possible a fleet of medium-sized wooden merchant ships. The ships of which France stands so much in need, might, he thinks, be constructed of wood, steel, iron or concrete, and their motive power derived from steam or petrol, not excluding the use of sails.

He urges the necessity for France immediately to take steps to increase her merchant fleet, not only in order that she shall not find herself in an inferior position with regard to other nations at the end of the war, but with the object of relieving her present economic condition.

The writer in the *Revue des deux Mondes* emphasizes the same point. French industrial production during the war, he maintains, achieved marvelous results, but he claims that the necessity for shipbuilding has not received the same attention as that of other branches of the national requirements, and he urges the necessity for giving serious and prompt attention to the matter. He points out the impossibility of making good the shortage by purchase, the greater number of nations having forbidden not only the transfer of their flag but the sale of ships. Construction in French shipyards, alone, he maintains, will meet the difficulty. One stumbling block lies in the fact that the production of iron in France at the present moment, is, it is no secret, inadequate to meet the demands made upon it. An increased output from the mines is, in the circumstances, the first consideration and fresh efforts are being made in this direction, but the results are not, he considers, likely to be, in themselves, sufficient and more iron must be sought abroad. It is useless to look to the neutral nations for help, says the writer, as they are themselves engaged in extensive shipbuilding operations and are not anxious to encourage competition from other nations. In these circumstances it appears to be to England her "generous ally" that France must look for help in the matter. The writer pays tribute to the assistance already rendered by England to France in the matter of war material and says it will be a matter for diplomacy to make no greater demand than it will be possible for England, in the face of her own necessities, to accord.

The article concludes with a quotation from the proceedings of the central committee of the shipbuilders of France in March 1917, in which the urgent need for at once building the largest possible number of merchant ships is strongly emphasized, and the inferior position to which neglect of this would reduce France in comparison with other nations, is pointed out.

M. VINAVER AND RUSSIA'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Temps, in a recent issue, gives an interesting account of an interview which a correspondent of the paper has had with M. Vinaver, the political leader of the Russian Jews. M. Vinaver, who has presided so brilliantly over the congress of the Cadet Party, stated that conditions in Russia were rapidly returning to the normal after the recent great upheaval. The army had recovered the most rapidly, it had been understood all that the change stood for and had quickly understood how to draw the right conclusions from it, and had put itself in accord with the Provisional Government. The working classes were taking longer to steady down, but he thought that they would before long adopt an attitude similar to that of the army.

The large measure of support which the Government received from the army, was, said M. Vinaver, the natural outcome of the manner in which the cabinet had been composed and of the general sympathy with which its political program had been received. The Provisional Government received the support it did thanks to the fact that the nation could now control the action of the Government

and make its wishes known by means of public opinion. The inclusion in the Provisional Government of men of all shades of political opinions from Octobrists to Social Revolutionaries rendered its position particularly strong. A small group of Social Democrats existed, said M. Vinaver, whose attitude towards the Government differed from that of the majority of the nation, but they were of no very great importance. He thought that the matter would finally be settled by the inclusion of a Social Democrat in the ministry; the portfolio of the Minister of Labor might possibly be given to a member of this party. It must be remembered, M. Vinaver pointed out, that the peasants constituted the principal strata of Russian democracy. The workmen's class must go into the background before them. The peasants must be assured the possession of their land, and provision for their intellectual needs must be generously made. This would raise them to a political level conformable to their real power, and thus a solid foundation for democratic Russia would be constituted. The possibility of a political counterrevolution was out of the question. There remained the possibility of a social counterrevolution. But if the rights of the peasants and their interests were assured and if, on the other hand, the rural proprietors were sufficiently compensated for the land which might be taken from them, there would be no fear of any social disturbances.

REQUIREMENTS OF SCOTTISH SHIPPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—In order to keep the Minister of Shipping supplied with precise information regarding tonnage requirements for the markets of India, and the Far East, the foreign affairs committee of the directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce recently resolved to ask shippers from their district to prepare statements showing:

1. Tonnage required for goods already packed and goods due for shipment.

2. Tonnage required for goods under contract month by month for May and onwards.

In order to secure uniformity in the returns shippers are requested to base their calculation on 3½ packages, and (or) £125 as the average equivalent of one ton of 40 cubic feet (say, eight tons equals £1000), and that returns be made in the following order: One, Bombay and Karachi; two, Calcutta; three, Madras; four, Rangoon; five, China, including Straits Settlements and Hong Kong; six, Japan; seven, Java.

Cannopore and Delhi quantities may be included either with Bombay or Calcutta at shippers' option. Shippers who prefer to send their returns direct to the shipping control may exercise this option.

The Government has intimated that this information will be useful to them in endeavoring to supply the necessary facilities, but in the present circumstances it is not possible for them to guarantee that they will be able to supply the full amount of tonnage required for the trade.

Information as to tonnage requirements should be sent in confidence to Messrs. Ashworth, Mosley & Co., accountants, 104 King Street, Manchester, as they are collecting information for the Shipping Controller.

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FINLAND VISITED BY FRENCH SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The presence of the French Socialist delegates in Helsingfors has been the occasion of a manifestation of Franco-Finnish sympathy. In the presence of a large assemblage of people the French delegates, who had come from Petrograd for the express purpose, placed a magnificent wreath of red tulips on the monument of the national Finnish poet Runenberg.

In the course of his address, the Socialist delegate, M. Moutet, said that they had come from Russia to celebrate the reestablishment of Finnish liberty. In spite of their alliance with the Russia of the old régime they had made use of every opportunity for defending the rights of the Finnish people, having, indeed, formed a special committee for the purpose. They had carried on a campaign in the press in which they declared that the peoples were fighting for the rights of small nations. That, said M. Moutet, was why they shared today in the joy of the Finlanders at their newly regained liberty. They were glad, in the name of democratic France to offer that wreath as a real expression of their esteem for the free Finnish people and to wish them a happy future.

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BRITISH RELIEF FOR ARMENIANS

Statement on the Lord Mayor's Fund Shows New Industrial Scheme Now Being Put Into Operation in the Caucasus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of Armenian Refugees has issued a statement to the effect that the fund has reached the sum of £70,000. The details of the administration of the relief money are left in the hands of Mr. Alfred E. Backhouse, who has now been nearly a year in the Caucasus and has therefore had time to make himself acquainted with the needs of the refugees in the various localities of that huge area, between Trebizond on the Black Sea and Urmia in N. Persia, roughly known as the "Caucasus front." Mr. Backhouse has had, throughout, the cordial cooperation both of the Russian authorities and of the leading Armenians concerned in the welfare of the destitute refugees. He has also had the advantage of close association with Mr. George Gracey, of the American Relief Committee, and he is now assisted by another direct agent of the Lord Mayor's Fund, Mr. E. J. Catchpool, who arrived in Tiflis during January.

The executive committee state that conditions have somewhat changed since the issue of their last report. The repatriation work has been interrupted and over 15,000 new refugees have crossed the frontier and are scattered in the districts between Alexandropol and Erivan. The report which the executive committee have recently received from Mr. Backhouse contains two schemes of industrial and medical relief which are being put into active operation. The report, which is dated, January, 1917, is in part as follows:

"With Mr. George Gracey of the American Commission I left Tiflis for Erivan on Dec. 18, 1916, and after a day spent in seeing the wool industry which the American Commission have organized in that town, we arrived in Igdir by carriage on the evening of Dec. 21, and spent that and the following nights in the house of the Armenian priest, a good-hearted and exceedingly hospitable man. Part of his house is devoted to the accommodation of about 90 orphan children, mostly from Van, for whose feeding the priest receives a grant from the 'Sayuz Gorodoff'. . . . Igdir is a small town, lying near the edge of the wide plain through which runs the River Arax, and not far from the base of Mt. Ararat, whose great mass dominates the whole district. The plain is highly cultivated, the chief crops being grapes, wheat, maize and cotton. . . . Igdir is considered as the center of a district which includes 19 Armenian villages, where refugees are accommodated. Besides these there are in the district a number of Kurdish and Persian villages. They are all much alike—except that the Moslem villages are usually dirtier and more dilapidated, composed almost entirely of low, almost windowless, one-storied houses with mud walls and flat, mud-covered roofs. For the numbers of refugees in these villages . . . the figures are very unreliable. . . . They are as follows: Number of families, 2098. Total number of persons 9153. . . . However, serious as the overcrowding is, a worse feature of the life of the refugees is the difficulty they find in getting bread. This is caused partly by lack of means to buy it, and partly by an actual scarcity of flour which frequently occurs in the district. The central committee have a store at Igdir, at which flour is supplied below the market prices, but the store is able to supply to each person much less than his requirements and the rest must be purchased in the shops of the town at a very high price. With the old allowance from the Government of Rs.6 per month for food it was difficult enough for many of the refugees to obtain an adequate supply of bread, but now that the allowance has been reduced by one-half, it is not easy to see how some of them can live at all, unless they get further assistance from some other quarter. Widows with children dependent on them, of which there are a great many, are naturally in the worst situation, and should be the first to receive any help that may be available. . . . The new work now to be undertaken includes industrial relief at Igdir. From the information I have been able to obtain in my visits to the various centers described above, I have come to the conclusion that the situation with regard to large numbers of the refugees is very serious, and that great suffering and misery are inevitable during the coming months, greatly intensified by the reduction of the Government allowance. Indeed, it is difficult to see how many of them will be able to live at all. In these conditions, it is important that the Lord Mayor's Fund should undertake some further work, and I am certain that the most useful form it can take is the provision of employment, especially to women who have no men to aid in their support. Industrial relief has the great advantage over other methods that if it does not tend to demoralize the recipients and make them dependent upon charity—an effect which the giving of money inevitably produces, and which can now be seen only too clearly among the refugees in the Caucasus. . . . After inquiry, I found that it would be impracticable to start a wool industry, such as the American committee have organized in Erivan and Alexandropol, the supply



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Topical Press

Dr. Afonso Costa

of raw wool being almost exhausted. Cotton seemed to offer the best alternative, and I have decided on Igdir as the most suitable center, situated as it is in a large cotton growing district and in a region where there are many of the refugees recently arrived from Turkey who are most in need of help. On a second visit to the place I interviewed the Governor and obtained his approval of the scheme, and, with his valuable help, found and rented, at a very reasonable rent, a building large enough to provide space for offices, workshop, storeroom and living room. I hope to return to Igdir with Mr. E. J. Catchpool and to start work. I have already bought a considerable quantity of cotton at from 31 to 33-5 rubles per pound—a price which I understand is about three times that at present obtaining in the United States. Spinning wheels are necessary for spinning cotton (which is not the case with wool), and these will have to be supplied to the women, few of whom have their own wheels; and I have ordered a large number in Erivan, the price of each machine being 5 to 7 rubles.

"Without previous experience of such an industry under similar conditions, it is impossible to make any thing like an accurate estimate of the cost of carrying it on, but, after consultation with the Rev. E. A. Yarrow of the American committee, who directs the wool industry at Erivan, I have prepared the following figures, which may serve as a rough guide to the probable expenditure for six months.

	Rubles
Wages of 400 women at 3 rubles per week for 26 weeks	31,200
3 lbs. cotton per week for 400 women for 26 weeks	27,300
10% on above for waste	2,730
Salaries	4,200
Rent	500
400 spinning wheels at 6 rubles	2,400
Contingencies	5,000
	73,330

"No account has been taken . . . of the returns from the sale of the products manufactured . . . as I have no information to enable me to estimate at all closely.

"In consequence of the unsatisfactory nature of the medical relief obtainable at present by the refugees, the American committee have decided that they will take some steps to supplement it, and hope to have the cooperation of your committee. . . . The American committee propose to equip and maintain in Erivan a hospital of 50 to 100 beds, the Lord Mayor's committee to pay the salaries of Dr. Aspland and an Armenian doctor to act as his assistant, and attend to outpatients, and of an English matron and nurse whom I have little doubt Dr. Aspland could find in Petrograd. The outlay is not a large one—£1100 would probably cover the cost for a year. . . .

To this report Mr. Harold Buxton, the hon. secretary of the Lord Mayor's Fund, adds that the relief of Syrians is also included in the benefits bestowed by the fund. "During the past winter," he says, "the Syrian refugees in N. Persia have suffered very severely from bitter cold, lack of food, and shelter. Our relief has been distributed chiefly in the form of grain, many of the people having been in danger of starvation, and some even having been reduced to selling some of their children in order to save the lives of others. A large quantity of quilts has been distributed on our behalf by the Rev. E. W. McDowell, to whom a further grant has just been given."

Mr. Buxton also states that £1000 out of the total of £70,000 has been given for the relief of Muhammadans. The money was distributed to the homeless and starving in the neighborhood of Meo (middle Chechek) under the direct supervision of Mr. Phillips Price, correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. As Mr. Buxton points out, this call for further aid for Armenia is one on the response to which depends the saving of a remnant of a nation. Who knows, too, he remarks, whether now that Bagdad has been captured the Lord Mayor's Fund may not be called upon to send its agents and its funds still further afield, to the rescue of the survivors of the deportations in Mesopotamia.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IN PORTUGAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—As already mentioned in previous cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the new Premier, Dr. Afonso Costa, made a statement to Parliament recently, when he said that it was a highly honorable situation for Portugal to be placed in effective cooperation with the Allies on the European front and in Africa. He remarked also with satisfaction on the increasing intimacy of Portuguese relations with Brazil, and on the loyal entente which had been established with Spain. The new Government would do its utmost to solve the food problem, to assist the intensification of national production, to reorganize the finances, and to give to the colonies a greater administrative autonomy which would develop in the desire to make themselves voluntary and effective co-operators with the mother country. The Government will lay before Parliament a plan for the reorganization of the ministries, municipal elections will shortly take place, and great improvements will be effected in the educational system with the object of reducing the number of illiterates.

In conclusion, Dr. Afonso Costa made an earnest appeal to the good will and patriotism of all parties. The evolutionists have offered their assistance unreservedly, and the Unionists have announced that they will respect the national compromise and will give their assistance to the Government in all matters of foreign policy.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME'S RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In Parliamentary papers, Mr. S. Walsh gives some of the practical results of the National Service scheme. The number of volunteers enrolled, he states, has been raised from 92,000 to 288,000. The agricultural section has been able to provide sufficient plowmen to meet all the ascertained needs of the farmers. The trades section has been continuously engaged upon the classification of trades, in the order of their relative national importance, and orders have been issued providing for the restriction of the use of labor in certain trades.

Thirty-five thousand women have registered their names and applied for forms under the scheme published by the War Office for service behind the lines in France, and 12,450 women have enrolled under the recent appeal for the Women's Land Army. So far the placing of volunteers in employment has been undertaken by the Ministry of Labor through the employment exchanges, but recently plans have been prepared for the National Service Department, as from May 1, to allocate to employment as well as to enroll National Service volunteers. Concurrently arrangements have been made for the National Service Department to take over from the same date the substitution of men withdrawn from trades of national importance for service with the Army, and good progress has been made with the establishment of officers and offices for this work.

The number employed in the National Service Department, including messengers, porters, etc., is 511 at headquarters and 120 in the country. The annual cost of this staff is £70,055, but many are only temporarily employed on enrollment purposes and their services will shortly cease. There are 25 officers loaned from other Government departments, and 273 officers working as volunteers, 43 at headquarters and 227, principally subcommissioners, in the country.

GIFT OF AEROPLANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is announced that the cost of a fully equipped aeroplane, to be presented to the Royal Flying Corps, has been sent to the Central Overseas Aircraft Club from the colony of British Guiana.

RUSSIA DURING THE REVOLUTION

Professor Vinogradoff, Who Was in Petrograd Last March, Reviews Situation—Sees Need for National Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Under the auspices of the United Russian Societies Association, Prof. Sir Paul Vinogradoff, who was in Petrograd during the revolution, made some very interesting statements as to the events in March and as to the present situation. The Speaker of the House of Commons presided, and on the platform were Lord Carnock, chairman of the committee of the association, Lord Weardale, Sir Bernard Mallet, and Dr. R. Burrows, while among the large numbers present were Lord Charles Beresford, Augustine Birrell, the Marquis of Crewe and other well-known people.

Professor Vinogradoff said it should be more clearly realized—that was fully realized in Russia—that the revolution came gradually, but was always inevitable. In this connection Professor Vinogradoff referred to the tenacity throughout the period preceding the revolution with which the Cadets, the party led by Professor Millukoff, former Foreign Minister, adhered to the formula of a ministry enjoying public confidence. This formula divided them from the progressivists, laborists, and Socialists who desired responsible government. In the end all attempts at compromise failed, for the narrow circle of the Court Camarilla refused to see and understand. The Camarilla were a band of hardened reactionaries. They pinned their faith on machine guns. They believed that with the coming of the machine gun such historical incidents as the Bastille had become a thing of the past. Machine guns they were certain could master any situation, however difficult, and therefore, with the connivance of General Bielaieff, then Minister for War, machine guns were collected and placed in suitable positions to suppress the coming outbreak. Of these, Professor Vinogradoff mentioned, 600 were collected from England, their ostensible purpose being for use against the Germans. All these ideas proved fallacious because of the mistaken parallelism between 1917 and 1905.

The chief difference between the two periods was to be found in the different temper of the army and of the nation which had received an object lesson never to be forgotten in the retreat of 1915. The soldiers who, in 1915, retreated across Poland without rifles, seizing their rifles as they fell from the hands of their comrades who were fortunate enough to possess them, never forgot. It was a different army that emerged from that retreat. The retreat of 1915 which broke the back of absolutism; 1917 drew the moral of 1915.

Dealing with the influence of these reactionary speculations on the course of events, Sir Paul indicated that while the signal for revolution was given by a strike, it was a lockout which really precipitated it. He pointed out how when the reactionaries' hopes of a spontaneous strike failed, they locked out 14,000 women and this forced the strike which they hoped to use as a pretext for crushing Russia's free institutions and liberties, once and for all.

Sir Paul then mentioned the incidents of the revolution with which the public are now familiar. As showing, further, how even these momentous events failed entirely to dislocate the life of Petrograd, he mentioned that a meeting of the Anglo-Russian Society had been appointed for Friday, March 9, at which Sir Paul was to preside and speeches were to be delivered on Britain's effort in the war. On Friday morning he received some hundred telephone calls asking him to stop the meeting and he replied that it was too late to put it off. Believing discretion to be the better part of valor, as he humorously remarked, Sir Paul went to the meeting place, but by the Nevsky Prospect, which was packed with the insurance men, but by side streets which were absolutely empty.

In the end, the meeting passed off very successfully, some 700 people listening to the speeches. Sir Paul then recalled how regiment by regiment the garrison went over to the people and quarter after quarter of the town fell into the hands of the revolutionaries. One great mistake made by the Camarilla was that Petrograd was garrisoned by reserve troops, who had mainly been in the ranks and who were practically the same people as those workmen and others who came out on strike and precipitated the revolution. The first line troops, however, were also disaffected, as a result of their experience in 1915.

It was interesting to see how, during the revolution, one by one the different supposed bulwarks of autocracy crumbled. The bureaucracy and themselves, of course, at war with themselves, for there were many enlightened officials who knew that the continuance of the existing system was no longer possible. The police alone fought strongly against the revolution, and it was in their dealings with the police when they caught them that the few cases of cruelty on the part of the revolutionaries occurred. The police were simply stamped out. The collision in the fleet which occurred as a result of the revolution, resulted in the loss of many officers. The situation which had resulted from the revolution was at any rate,

Sir Paul declared, a great improvement on that which it had succeeded, although it had its own dangers. Many people wondered how it was that the monarchy, apparently so solid, had fallen so quickly. Even on March 15 the Duma made an effort to save the monarchy, wishing the Tsar to abdicate in favor of his son. The Emperor Nicholas himself cut this last thread which would have connected his dynasty with the throne. With the Grand Duke Michael refusing the abnormal position to which he was called, it might be said that from the Crown itself, the last effort to reestablish the Monarchy was crushed. The fact was that the Romanoffs had made themselves absolutely impossible. There were serious difficulties in the way of any of the great families of Russia, many of them much older than the Romanoffs, succeeding them. It was also out of the question for Russia to go about looking for an emperor in a Vienna café, as did the Bulgarians. They were left with a republic as the only possible régime. There was really no reason why the Republic should not be a success. Certain forms of republic would not suit the needs of Russia. The Federal system of the United States, for example, would not do. The French system, on the other hand, seemed more suitable.

The first requisite for the success of the revolution was that the Socialist and Labor parties should realize their responsibility. Democracy had become responsible for the State and any attempt to exploit the revolution for purely class purposes would be a crime. Difficulties were enormous, for all questions had been brought up for settlement, labor questions, peasant questions and so forth. All these questions had to be settled by unprepared people. There were distinct dangers in the situation and distinct assets. It was difficult to get the peasants to reason; they simply wanted land. The town workers, who had an importance out of all proportion to their numbers, because of their greater class consciousness and education, were inclined to press their claims also. Hence the fact that men in Germany, like Rorbach, Scheide mann and even Field Marshal von Hindenburg, were hopeful of victory as the result of disintegration setting in in Russia. At the same time they must remember the positive assets of the situation which were by no means small. There was the organic instinct of self-preservation which had shown itself repeatedly in the history of the Russian people every time it had been really hard pressed; three hundred years ago in the days of the Polish conquests, two hundred years ago in the fight with the Swedes, and one hundred years ago in the Napoleonic wars. This instinct was again reasserting itself. The cry for an immediate peace had fallen flat. In the first days of the revolution news sheets were issued by the extremists protesting against the "international slaughter" in the interests of capitalism and monarchy. Now there was a distinct new attitude on the part of responsible Socialists.

The views of men like M. Plekhanov, who exercised very great influence, were gradually gaining the upper hand and M. Plekhanov was a pure Socialist. Even a man like M. Tcheldiez, who was not a deep political thinker, realized the necessity of defeating Germany, for, as he had stated to his followers, "we did not rid ourselves of the Romanoffs to put ourselves under the heel of the Hohenzollerns."

In home questions also the same reasonableness was asserting itself and in this connection the lecturer reminded his audience that Petrograd was not Russia. The rest of the country was much more national than Petrograd. Moscow had taken a lead making for constitutionalism which was rapidly gaining ground. Finally, Sir Paul Vinogradoff referred to the constitution of the Provisional Government which he apparently regarded as deriving strength from a willing cooperation of people of very opposite views, such as Professor Millukoff and M. Gutchoff, who were formerly determined opponents of each other. At its head was Prince Lvoff, regarding whom the lecturer said there was nothing similar in the history of the world to the effort and achievements of the Union of Zemstvos, under his direction. In the course of the war it had gradually built up the whole rear of the army in the face of the apathy and sometimes of the determined opposition of the autocracy. Altogether it might be said, Sir Paul remarked in conclusion, that whatever might happen in the way of incidents and difficulties in the immediate future, the greatest point had been won. Russia had thrown off her fetters, she had achieved liberty. It was for her now to build up a national authority worthy of her new freedom.

SHIPPING CONTROLLER'S STAFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In reply to a question Sir Leo Chiozza Money has given the following information regarding the staff of the Shipping Controller. The Ministry of Shipping, he states, numbers approximately 830, 435 of whom are men and 395 women. One hundred and fifty of this number are civil servants' lent and paid by their respective departments. Of the remainder a certain number give their services without receiving payment, and the rest are temporary employees, paid at rates ranging from 15s. a week to £300 a year, while a few men possessing technical qualifications, are paid a still higher figure. The total salaries bill of the ministry, excluding the loaned officers paid by their own departments, is approximately £85,000 a year. Sir Leo Chiozza Money also states that the Ministry of Shipping have taken over from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade functions relating to marine shipbuilding and licensing of voyages to British vessels. No duties have been transferred from the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS ARE URGED

Review of Progress Made Is Reported by Special Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Uniform State laws are essentially important in the period of the Nation's development when there must be coordination of institutions and processes, and business men should continue to cooperate with the Commissioners on Uniform Laws in order that their constructive work might have full effect. This is the conclusion reached in a special committee report made to the National Association of Manufacturers. The committee reviewed what has been done toward making the State laws uniform. "In a sense," it says, "the United States is made up of 48 separate governments, each having a large degree of latitude respecting domestic law regulation and internal policy. It is clear that if each State had acted wholly independently and indifferently to the other states with respect to all of its legislation, we would have 48 diverse systems of State statutes respecting the same subject matter, and our commercial transactions would be subject to almost impossible annoyances. Every manufacturer knows something of the obnoxious character of conflicting and contradictory State laws, especially on commercial matters, and particularly where such commercial matters are in substance identically the same in character.

"Efforts have been made and are being made, in so far as it is practicable so to do and without, of course, intimating any interference with the inherent powers of the State's courts to create a body of uniform judicial decision respecting the uniform acts, after they have been translated into statute.

"The results so far accomplished in statutory uniformity are a clear indication of the response given to the work by the legislatures of our various States. A survey of the acts shows that 47 states of the Union have adopted the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act; in 35 states the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act is now law; in 14 states the Uniform Bills of Lading Act is in statutory form. In addition to the above important uniform laws, uniformity has been obtained in several of the states on subjects such as Uniform Divorce Laws; Uniform Acknowledgements Act; Uniform Partnership Act, and many others.

"Commercial, industrial and civic organizations should be better acquainted with the intelligent, valuable and progressive achievements of this movement towards uniformity."

USE OF FLOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As it appears that some misunderstanding exists with regard to the use of flour other than that officially authorized, it is pointed out by the Ministry of Food that bread, cakes, etc., may be made of any cereal such as barley, maize, oats or rice. It is in fact highly desirable that the use of such flours should be encouraged, as this would have the effect of lessening the consumption of wheat.

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Electric Welded Wire Shelves
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TUCKER & CO.
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PLUMBING

CONSUL ADVOCATES TRADE WITH BRAZIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Consul A. T. Haeblerle, stationed at Pernambuco, Brazil, who is touring the eastern half of the country, under the auspices of the State Department, addressed the members of the Transportation Club of Louisville on trade possibilities in South America and Brazil especially. Consul Haeblerle said he had visited New Orleans and other cities in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and was deeply impressed with the possibilities of trade with South American countries, and particularly Brazil after the war. He admonished business men who had established agencies in South America to continue to support and develop them, despite their present unremunerativeness, assuring them that their efforts would prove profitable when shipping conditions become normal.



For
Military Service

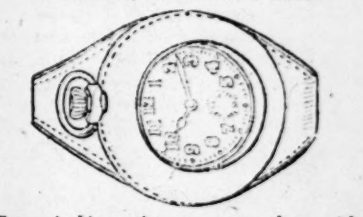
The articles shown below have been perfected by our English factories according to the requirements of advanced military service.

Service Sewing Kit



Sewing kit, "roll up" design, khaki cloth and lining, leather binding, two spools of thread, thimble, scissors, shirt and trouser buttons, tapes, needles and pins; 4 1/2 inches wide. . . . \$3.50

Radium Wrist Watch



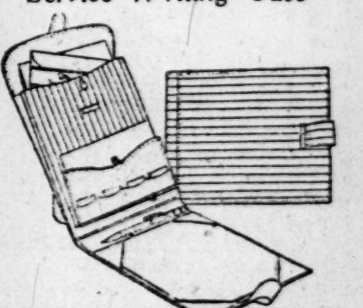
Tan pigskin wrist strap complete with a radium dial, Ingersoll watch (1 1/4 inches in diameter), buckle, fastening. . . . \$5.00

Service Swagger Sticks



Swagger stick (at top), dark wood, silver mounting, red, white and blue celluloid top, horn ferrule, 24 1/4 inches over all. . . . \$3.00
Swagger stick (centre), Malacca, octagon shape, sterling silver top, horn ferrule, braided leather loop handle, 25 1/4 inches long over all. . . . \$4.00
Swagger stick (at bottom), polished wood, sterling silver top, mounted with crossed rifles, horn ferrule, 26 inches over all. . . . \$2.00

Service Writing Case



Writing case, black or tan military stripe leather, "one-fold" design, full-length pockets for stationery and correspondence, postal card and stamp pockets, stiff blotting pad and self-sharpening pencil; 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches. . . . \$7.75

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GOVERNORS TO
HELP IN CAMPSCooperation to Keep Various
Mobilization Centers Clean
Urged by War Secretary in
Letter Sent to ExecutivesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of
War Baker, in his capacity as chair-
man of the Council of National De-fense, has sent the following letter to
the governors of all states, urging
their cooperation in making the con-
ditions of the mobilization camps as
good as possible, both physically and
morally:"I am very anxious to bring to the
attention of the state Councils of De-
fense a matter in which they can be
of great service to the War Depart-
ment. In the training camps, al-
ready established or soon to be es-
tablished, large bodies of men, se-
lected primarily from the youths of
the country, will be gathered together
for a period of intensive discipline and
training. The greater proportion of
this force probably will be made up
of young men.

"Our responsibility in this matter

is not open to question. We cannot
allow these young men, most of whom
will have been drafted to service, to
be surrounded by a vicious and de-
moralizing environment, nor can we
leave anything undone which will pro-
tect them from unwholesome influ-
ences and crude forms of temptation.
Not only have we an inescapable re-
sponsibility in this matter to the fam-
ilies and communities from which
these young men are selected, but,
from the standpoint of our duty and
our determination to create an effi-
cient army, we are bound, as a mili-
tary necessity, to do everything in
our power to conserve the vitality of
the men in the training camps."I am determined that our new
training camps, as well as the sur-rounding zones within an effective ra-
dius, shall not be places of temptation
and peril. The amendments to the
Army Bill recently passed give the
War Department more authority in
this matter than we previously pos-
sessed. On the other hand, we are
not going to be able to obtain the con-
ditions necessary to the welfare of
our soldiers without the full coopera-
tion of the local authorities in the
cities and towns near which our camps
are located, or through which our sol-
diers will be passing in transit to
other points."Will you give earnest considera-
tion to this matter in your particular
State? I am confident that much can
be done to arouse the cities and
towns to an appreciation of their res-ponsibility for clean conditions; and
I would suggest that, through such
channels as may present themselves
to you, you impress upon these com-
munities their patriotic opportunity
in this matter. I would further sug-
gest that, as an integral part of the
war machinery, your council make it
self responsible for seeing that the
laws of your State and of Congress
in respect to these matters are strictly
enforced. This relates not only to the
camps established under Federal au-
thority, both the present officers' and
training camps soon to be opened, but
to the more or less temporary mobili-
zation points of the national guard
units. It relates, too, as I have in-
dicated, to the large centers throughwhich soldiers will constantly be pas-
sing in transit to other points."As I say, the War Department in-
tends to do its full part in these mat-
ters, but we expect the cooperation
and support of the local communities.
If the desired end cannot be otherwise
achieved, I propose to move the camps
from those neighborhoods in which
clean conditions cannot be secured."In this connection, let me call at-
tention to the commission on training
camp activities which I have organ-
ized to advise with me on questions
relating to the moral hazards in our
training centers, as well as to the pro-
motion of rational recruiting facilities
within and without the camps. The
members of this commission are as
follows: Raymond B. Fosdick, chair-man; Lee F. Hanmer, Thomas J. How-
ells, Joseph Lee, Malcom L. McBride,
John R. Mott, Charles P. Neill, Maj.
Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A.; Joseph E.
Raycroft."It is possible that the chairman of
this commission or some of its mem-
bers, will consult with you in regard
to the activities which they have in
hand. I bespeak for them your utmost
support and cooperation."

OLEOMARGARINE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The National
Council of Women has asked the
Dominion Government to allow the
manufacture and importation of oleo-
margarine into Canada.

Graduation—Dresses—Gowns

Also

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Waists Furs

French Waists

Coats Silk Suits

White Gloves

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Sketched from Chandler & Co.'s gowns and hats

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Voile Dresses, 12.75, 15.00 and 16.75.
Misses' Georgette Dresses, 25.00 to 35.00.
Misses' Net and Voile Dresses, 19.50 and 25.00.
Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses, 19.50, 25.00, 35.00.
Misses' Taffeta Dresses, 19.50, 25.00, 35.00.
Misses' and Women's Net Dresses, 16.75.

CREPE DRESSES 55.00

Hand Embroidered
Very fine dresses made by dressmakers
in our own workroom—of imported
hand emb. silk crepe with silk Geor-
gette—including models made espe-
cially for Chandler & Co. by the great
designers, Hickson and Joseph. The
materials alone are worth about the
prices of the dresses.New Summer Dresses were never more becoming, never
quite as fascinating—all due to their graceful lines. As
to the materials, crepe Georgette seems to be most
favored and then come the laces and nets, crepe de chine
and the dark colors in taffetas, foulards and satins.

Sketched from Chandler & Co.'s gowns and hats

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About 500—unusual qualities at 1.00. Models include—sleeveless
style with Val. lace trimmed yoke—Empire style, lace and emb.
trimmed—kimono gown, with organdie, emb. and Val. lace—
other dainty styles with round or square necks. Special at 1.00

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Fine quality nainsook—twelve styles, including Empire
effects; some closed-drawer models. Special at 1.40
Corset Covers, emb. and lace trimmed, special at .55
Nainsook Drawers, emb. or lace trimmed, special at .55
French-American Combinations, lace and hand emb., special at 1.75
Redfern Corsets, two models, regularly 5.00, now 2.50

Fur Pieces for Summer Wear

Wolf Scarfs, taupe, gray, etc., 25.00. Wolf Scarfs, gray, taupe,
Yukon, 39.50. Fox Scarfs, 45.00 to 65.00. Kolinsky Cape, 85.00.
Kolinsky Scarf, 125.00.

Fine Belfast Qualities at Special Prices

Table Cloths and Napkins

Table Cloths, 70x70 in., 3.75.
Napkins, 22x22 in., 1.75.
Cloths, 2x2 yds., 5.65.
Cloths, 2x2 yds., each 6.95, 7.80 to 9.75.
Cloths, 2x2 1/2 yds., each 8.70, 9.75 to 12.15.
Cloths, 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 yds., each 9.20, 10.10 to 12.80.
Napkins, doz., 8.65, 10.15, 11.95, 13.55 to 18.50.
HUCK TOWELS
Size 18x34 in., 37 1/2c.
Size 20x36 in., 50c.
Extra large size, 85c.

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228 Emb. Vests—Values 2.00 to 2.75—Price 1.65
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71 Union Suits—Values 3.25 to 4.50—Price 2.95PLAIN VESTS in regular and extra lengths, in a variety of
tailored top hem and French band tops—EMB. VESTS in the me-
dium and fine silks, in a large variety of beautiful patterns—
BLOOMERS in regular and extra sizes, white, black and pink;
also beautiful lace and novelty effects—UNION SUITS in fine
quality plain silks, with tailored bands, hemmed tops, lace shoulder
straps, and French band tops.

Special Purchase—Limited Quantity

New Taffeta Suits

Navy and black, smart, deep over-collar of white, belted front,
straight line skirt. Only because the maker allowed an unusual
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Pongee Suits, made from imported, hand emb. robes, special, 25.00.

Many from Chandler & Co.'s Own Material

Misses' Navy Serge Suits, 19.50 and 25.00

Misses' Khaki Suits, military in effect, special, 10.75.
Misses' Navy Taffeta Suits, new styles, special, 25.00.

Navy Serge Coats, 19.50 and 25.00

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White Gloves

For graduation, weddings, dress, street
and evening wear.

French Glace Gloves

Extra full arms, selected skins,
soft and pliable, overseam sewn
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French Glace, 8-button length, 1.75.
Washable Chamois and Doekins, gaus-
let style, 2.25.
Milanese Silk, 16-button length, .75.
Milanese Silk, 2-clasp, .65.

Pongee Waist Patterns

Hand embroidered in self tones
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Linen Waist Patterns

Grass linen, hand emb., in a
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For Summer Wear

NECKWEAR at 1.00

For Summer Wear

China Silk PETTICOATS at 2.95

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Fascinating models, exquisitely hand made; many with embroidery or lace. All
are decidedly unusual at the price—6.50, 7.50 and 9.50.

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EASY PAYMENTS ON U. S. BONDS

Details of Plan to Sell Liberty Loan to Employees Who Desire to Help Government Float Issue in Support of War

Individuals desiring to become subscribers to the Liberty Loan of the United States Government are being offered every facility possible for aiding them in subscribing for bonds in whatever denominations they desire and for meeting payments on the bonds and caring for the collection of interest. The Government provides that the payments for bonds shall be made in four installments after the initial payment on the date of application, but many banks and private corporations are assisting the public and their employees in securing bonds to be paid for in weekly installments. Subscribers who make the regular payments of 2 per cent on the date of application, 18 per cent on June 28, 20 per cent on July 30, 30 per cent on Aug. 15, and 30 per cent on Aug. 30 will receive their first interest on Dec. 15, as the bonds are all dated as of June 15 and the interest is payable semiannually. The subscriber, however, will not receive six months interest in full on Dec. 15, for the reason that the interest will be adjusted to the date of payments and the amount. The interest on the 30 per cent paid on July 30 will be larger in amount than the 30 per cent paid on Aug. 30 for the reason that it will have been on interest for 30 days longer than the installment due Aug. 30.

As the different installments are paid, the subscriber will receive interim certificates showing the amount paid and the date. When the last payment is made the subscriber will surrender the different interim certificates and receive in return the bond itself, on which he will then collect interest in full at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum.

It is permissible, however, for the subscriber to pay for the bond in full on the date the first installment is due, that is, on June 28, and receive in return the bond. Individuals having the ready cash to make the full payment on June 28 will, of course, receive a larger amount of interest on Dec. 15 than the person who pays in the regular installments again for the reason that a larger amount of money will have been invested with the Government for a longer period.

Banking or private institutions assisting individuals to purchase bonds will care for the details of making the subscription, and if the subscriber pays in full or meets each installment, he will receive the interim certificates which are a receipt for the payment of the specified amount on the specified date. On payment of the last installment the subscriber will receive the bond.

In case where certain agencies assist individuals in securing bonds by which payments will be made at the rate of \$1 a week or in some sum varying from the regular installment amounts provided by the Government, the procedure will be much the same except that an adjustment of interest will be necessary. Through the New England Liberty Loan Committee, the various agencies are endeavoring to standardize their methods.

According to the plans of the committee and the cooperating agencies, the agency will subscribe for a bond for the individual with an agreement that the individual pay so much a week. By the time the bond is fully paid for, there will probably be one payment of interest by the Government, that is, on Dec. 15. The bank or the agency subscribing for the bond for the individual will collect the interest and at the time the bond is fully paid for and given to the individual, there will be made an adjustment of interest.

By this adjustment the subscriber will receive the difference between the amount of interest received by the agency from the Government and the amount of interest due the agency for the money advanced to buy the bond for the individual. Obviously, the amount of interest which the Government pays the agency is greater than the amount which the individual owes the agency, because the individual has been decreasing his indebtedness week by week to the bank or agency. The difference between the two amounts will be, as a matter of fact, the interest on the weekly payments at the rate of 3½ per cent, which the investor receives.

It is the intention of all Government and private agencies to standardize the methods, and this includes the rate of interest. The banks are striving to adjust all interest to a 3½ per cent basis. That is, the individual will pay the bank the same rate of interest for the money advanced as the Government allows on the bond. The relations between the banks or agencies and the individual are matters which have to be adjusted by the two contracting parties, but with the evident willingness of all parties concerned to cooperate to the fullest extent in enabling the individual to subscribe for a bond and meet the payments, standard methods will probably be adopted by all.

There will be some expense connected with the subscriptions varying from the installment payments and where a private agency is assisting the individual there will be a small charge for bookkeeping and other incidentals, so that both parties may share equally in the expense. Many of the banks, however, are offering to take adequate care of the bonds and look after the collection of interest for those subscribers who lack a safe place for keeping the bonds.

Subscribers who meet one or two installments and then find that for valid reasons they are unable to meet the other installments will have no

difficulty in finding purchasers for the interim certificates at their face value, according to the New England Liberty Loan Committee. The committee states that all individuals connected with placing the Liberty Loan with the greatest number of individuals possible believe that no person need hesitate about subscribing for a bond from a feeling of possible inability to meet all installments.

Of course, the Government and all other agencies trust that every subscriber will be able to meet all installments, but in case that is impossible the financial experts are confident that there will be little difficulty in disposing of the interim certificates for the same amount the individual has paid on them.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Appalachian Mountain Club journey to the Fells in special Boston & Maine equipment today, leaving North Station at 1:40 p. m.

A large shipment of auto bodies in American Express Company service passed through Boston over the New England lines today en route from Merrimack to New York City.

The Boston & Maine's summer timetable, containing many changes which include the annulment of passenger trains on the Medford branch, will go into effect June 25.

For the accommodation of the Field and Forest Club, en route to Needham today, the New Haven provides special service from South Station at 2:16 p. m. Returning the club will board the train leaving Needham Junction at 7:59 p. m.

Boston School of Physical Education students occupied reserved Boston & Maine equipment attached to the White River Junction express from North Station at 9 o'clock this morning en route to Ely, Vt.

The New Haven will furnish special service from South Station to Brockton at 8:40 o'clock tomorrow morning for the accommodation of 300 members of the Independent Workmen's Circle. The party will return in the same equipment at 7:36 p. m.

William Squires, road foreman of engines, Midland division, New Haven, at Hartford, Conn., is a South Station business visitor.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany added extra equipment to the Albany express from South Station at 1:25 o'clock this afternoon on account of heavy travel.

The Adams Express Company received at South Station over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads this morning a special berry train consigned to the Boston market.

WELD ESTATE TO BE OPEN

This afternoon and tomorrow afternoon "Rockwell," the 50-acre Dedham estate of Gen. Stephen M. Weld, will be opened to the public. The funds to go to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross. This estate is famous for its floral displays, and just now there are many varieties in bloom, including the rhododendrons, flowering dogwood, creeping phlox, primroses, tulips and pansies.

GOVERNOR SIGNS MEASURES

Among the measures signed by Governor McCall today were those establishing a Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, extending the term of the Boston Transit Commission and providing for temporary compensation for State employees receiving less than \$1500.

COOPERATION ON WAR QUESTIONS

M. Andre Tardieu, French Leader, on Way to Washington to Unify Efforts of France and United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—M. Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, has arrived here on his way to Washington. He told newspaper men Friday that it was his mission to unify all the efforts which make for cooperation between France and America on all questions concerning the war. As high commissioner he would direct all existing French commissions in America on military, naval, financial, industrial, shipping, food and press problems.

The shipping question was of great importance to France, he said, and the decision to send General Pershing and a force of American regulars to France had made a profound impression throughout that country. M. Tardieu goes to Washington today.

LOGGING CAMP IDEA FOR ARMY QUARTERS

PT. SHERIDAN, Ill.—The American logging camp has been copied for regular army uses in the building of quarters for the reserve officers' training camps. The quarters for each company are four buildings, placed end to end with a 20-foot space between. On one end is the mess hall, with a kitchen and two tables the length of the building, a laundromat, bench seats on each side of each table. The next two buildings are the quarters, with cots in each for 80 men. Next to these is a bath house.

This is the story of one of the camps where officers will be trained for the new army and is duplicated in many other camps throughout the country, as there are 15 reserve officer training camps in the country, requiring quarters for 35,000 prospective officers. The regular permanent barracks do not begin to provide room for all these men. This story of one camp is that of all other camps where cantonments are being built, and will be duplicated on a larger scale to provide quarters for the new army of 500,000 men called out Sept. 1.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS URGE PROHIBITION

DALLAS, Tex.—The Women's Missionary Union and the Southern Baptist convention in session recently in New Orleans, joined hands in declaring for Nation-wide prohibition during the existence of the war, and the convention decided to send a special committee of five of its best-known leaders to Washington to appeal to President Wilson and Congress, says the News.

Upon opening the session of the missionary union, Mrs. Joel D. Gambrell of Dallas asked the women not only for the passage of the prohibition resolution, but urged that only men of the highest character who are not addicted to drink be placed at the head of Baptist institutions.

Stories of Christian boys being changed to drunks by their environment on the Texas border were

told by several Texas women delegates. One woman, with tears coursing down her cheeks, related the narrow escape from death her own son, a surgeon, experienced last week from a drunken soldier in New York. Another said she had seen an intoxicated soldier lying in a New Orleans gutter.

MONTREAL AFTER UNITED STATES COAL

MONTREAL, Que.—The United States Government investigation into the actions of coal dealers and others who have been hoarding supplies, has so changed conditions that it is at present impossible to make any extensive or definite report upon the situation as regards Montreal, according to Alderman Elie, who has just returned with Alderman Hushion from a trip to Philadelphia and New York, says the Star. The aldermen were sent as delegates to see if it would be possible to buy directly from the mine owners.

The conclusion to which they have come, according to Alderman Elie, is that such a plan would be perfectly feasible for the city of Montreal, as far as coal for its own consumption is concerned, and that mine owners would be able and willing to send through limited shipments in case of emergency. At present coal dealers have to account direct to the United States Government for every ton of coal they send out, quoting the price at which they sell it.

COAL INDUSTRY IS PROSPEROUS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The coal industry in the Pittsburgh district is in a state of prosperity never before equaled since the rich beds were discovered under the thousand hills of Western Pennsylvania, says the Post.

Prices are higher than ever before. Wages have been nearly doubled. The output has increased fully one-third, owing to the speeding up of open mines and the opening of many new ones throughout the State.

There are 800 coal companies operating in the western counties of Pennsylvania today. Some are working more than one mine. Several hundred thousand people depend upon these mines for work, and are earning more wages and working better hours than ever before.

LABOR LEADER REPLIES

LYNN, Mass.—In replying to a report to the effect that the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association was declining to hold a conference with the joint committee of the two labor unions from a feeling that such a conference would be unproductive of results, Mr. Stephen M. Walsh, general secretary-treasurer of the United Shoe Workers of America, was a member of the committee. Mr. Walsh today agreed, in an open letter to the association, not to appear at any conference which might be arranged. Mr. Walsh says that his sole concern is the welfare of the workers and that he feels a satisfactory adjustment can be reached if the manufacturers are willing to cooperate with their employees.

POLICEMEN PLAN UNION

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Following the action of other city employees, Winnipeg, Manitoba, policemen are planning to organize a union, says the Dispatch. No immediate demand for increased wages is anticipated, as the men were granted substantial raises a year ago.

BOND TESTIMONY BY CONTRACTORS

Witness Says City of Boston Is Spending Thousands of Dollars Unnecessarily Because of High Bonding Rates

Before the members of the Boston Finance Commission who are investigating the bonding business done by the city of Boston, Albert S. Brown of Brown Letters Incorporated testified this morning at the resumption of the hearing in the School Committee headquarters in Mason Street that he thought the premiums paid for all bonds both by the city of Boston and by the contractors who secure city work would amount to \$500,000.

Mr. Brown declared that he thought the mayor's policy of bonding was forcing the city to expend many thousands of dollars more than it otherwise would because the contractors add the amount of their bonding premiums to the total of their contracts before submitting them to the city. He said that two companies which he represented could have furnished the city contractors and city employees bonds for 20 per cent less than the National Surety Company furnished. The National Insurance Company secures practically all of the Boston municipal bonding business. One of its agents is Peter J. Fitzgerald, a relative of Francis L. Daly, formerly a business partner of Mayor Curley.

Mr. Brown told of the efforts of his firm to underwrite the bonding for Long, Little & Russo, the firm which is laying Boston high pressure water mains. He declared positively that Mr. Russo had promised to give him the business, but that later he was told the firm had had to take the business to Peter J. Fitzgerald's company, the National Surety.

The witness said that there have been innumerable instances where he had telephoned contractors for bonding business, only to be told that it was no use, the contractors must give their bonding to the agent favored by the city administration. He said he came to the conclusion that there was no use to try to get bonding business which in any way had to do with the city of Boston.

Then the witness took exception to Mayor Curley's statement to the effect that the bonding of city employees amounted to so small a sum as \$4000. He said that the present system in Boston is such that a contractor must go to one bonding agent or not get the work. He said that the total premiums for bonding employees and contractors for Boston must amount to about \$500,000. He then said that the Mayor tried to minimize this business. He declared that the system cost Boston many thousands.

He said that he had offered to do the city's bonding for 20 per cent less than the Townner rates, those which the National Surety Company charge. He admitted writing the Finance Commission to this effect.

Attorney Clarence W. Deatry of the Velle Motor Company told of his concern's having to alter one contract and replace the National Surety Company and displace the company his firm had given the business to. He said he was told that the Fire Department

had called up the Velle people and told them they must have Mr. Fitzgerald as agent for their bonding.

The hearing was adjourned till Tuesday morning. Mayor Curley, who is in New Hampshire for a week end, made a statement yesterday before he left Boston declaring that the Boston Finance Commission "seeks revenge on the administration by airing stale evidence in public," at its hearings on the question of the city's bonding business. "There are some facts," reads the statement, "which the public will do well to consider while the Finance Commission hearing is in progress."

"The hearing is not an investigation. It is a repetition in public of what the same witnesses testified to in private, months ago before the same commission. The commission could have made its report long ago on the same evidence, which proves that the present hearing was staged for political effect."

"The bonding premiums paid by the city for its officials are about \$4000 a year. The statements concerning \$1,000,000 worth of business is intended to make the citizens think the city pays \$1,000,000 a year, when in fact it pays only about \$4000."

Thomas J. Nolan of Somerville, an insurance broker with offices in Boston; John Grady, commissioner of the Boston Fire Department; Alfred J. Hixon of the Hixon Electric Company; George J. Murphy, Joseph Sprissler and Alphonso A. Dority were witnesses who testified yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Nolan told of his efforts to secure bonding business from contractors doing business with the city of Boston. He said that he could not do business as they told him that they had to place their surety bonds with Peter J. Fitzgerald. He said that he had lost \$15,000 a year because of the system of bonding which he declared is practiced at City Hall today.

Earlier in the day, J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor, on the stand said that he had changed his \$75,000 to the National Surety Company from the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company at the "request" of Mayor Curley made to him personally.

WAR TAX PAYERS WARNED

John F. Malley, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Massachusetts district, sent circular letters today to all newspapers in the Commonwealth warning the public that all war taxes after the tax bill in Congress takes effect are to be paid directly to his office and not to any individuals. The action of Collector Malley follows a report from Waltham that a stranger appeared in the pit of a local theater and represented himself to be an agent of the United States Government. He told the members of the orchestra that he was there to collect the war tax on musical instruments and after taking the value of each instrument he figured the tax. One man paid 40 cents and a total of about \$3 was collected.

BOSTON POSITION OFFERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. L. S. Rowe, secretary of the International High Commission, and occupant of the chair of political science at University of Pennsylvania, has been offered the position as assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Customs, to succeed Andrew J. Peters of Boston, resigned.

GERMAN SPIES STILL ACTIVE

Destroyer Fleet's Departure and Destination Communicated to Enemy in Advance—False Reports of Sinkings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four days before the arrival of the United States destroyer fleet abroad, Berlin knew that the vessels were on the way, and to what port they were going, according to advices from Admiral Sims.

He reports that he has positive information that Germany was thus informed in advance, and sufficiently far in advance, so that the port of entrance of the destroyers was mined the day previous to their arrival.

The department calls attention to this fact as proof that the German spy system is still at work in this country, making imperative the need of secrecy in connection with naval operations. The premature publication of ship movements is particularly a source of danger.

The department, while realizing that newspapers did not give this information, would be pleased if the fact were brought to the attention of editors by way of showing what extreme care is required in shielding military information from the enemy, whether it becomes public through the press or otherwise.

As to the identity of the spies, or their location, the department has no information. The aim of the Government is to have control of every wireless station in the country to prevent information of service to the enemy from being sent abroad.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels issued the following statement on Friday:

"It is with great regret that I note the daily stream of false reports with regard to the sinking of American ships. Brokerage wires are a particular source for these baseless rumors that cannot but be the cause of needless distress to every true American, as well as to the mothers and fathers of the Nation who have sons at sea.

"The department has given repeated assurance that its policy is to be one of absolute frankness with respect to disaster. If it should be that ships are sunk, full information will be given out, officially and quickly.

"The reason for these false reports cannot be ascertained. The one hope is that the press will refuse to aid this campaign of vicious rumor that is being carried on so industriously by persons unknown."

NOVA SCOTIA SHIPBUILDING

TORONTO, Ont.—At the recent session of the Nova Scotia Legislature, in a discussion of a bill regarding shipbuilding, W. L. Hall, the leader of the opposition, declared that wooden shipbuilding in Nova Scotia was limited only by the number of men available, says the News. Some of the most skilled builders of wooden ships in the world reside in Nova Scotia. It is true that the old-timers are becoming scarce, but the recent revival in building is training up worthy sons of worthy sires.

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Are also featured as accessory to our Lamp Section, and here you will find a very complete variety of Fire Sets, Screens, Andirons, etc., especially attractive for the Summer Home.

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Black Fire Sets, \$4.00 to \$18.00
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Colonial Brass Andirons \$2.50 to \$6.00
Colonial Brass Fire Sets \$2.50 to \$8.00
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Fine
Furniture
for 82 years
Paine
Furniture
Company
BOSTON

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

The Germans are making desperate efforts to regain lost ground, especially in the neighborhood of the Chemin des Dames, but without success.

There is no news of importance from the remaining theaters.

British Fighting in West

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Comparative quiet along the entire front, with the exception of "slightly improved" positions east of the Scarpe, was reported by Field Marshal Haig in his statement today, revealing a continued general lull on the western front.

North of Gouzeaucourt and east of Armentieres at night hostile raiders were repulsed, he said. To the right of the Scarpe, our position was slightly improved. At night, between Croisilles and the Scarpe, hostile artillery increased.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The official statement issued by the German War Office yesterday says:

Western theatre—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the Wytschaete sector and northeast of Armentieres, following strong artillery preparations, English reconnoitering detachments advanced, but were driven back after hand-to-hand fighting.

On the Artois front the fire increased in the evening, especially northwest of Lens and at Bullecourt. Near Loos English forces penetrated our first line trenches, but were driven out again by a counter thrust. Fighting still continues at one point to a limited extent.

Northwest of Bullecourt advances by several English companies failed in front of our positions.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: At Craonnelle and west of the Corbeny-Pontvert road French local attacks in the evening, after lively artillery preparations, broke down.

In the western Champagne fighting activity and artillery fire increased.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: There was nothing of importance.

Yesterday the enemy forces lost 10 airplanes brought down in aerial battles and by our antiaircraft guns.

Eastern and Macedonian fronts—The situation was unchanged.

The supplementary war office statement issued last night says:

On the Artois front, along the Aisne and in the western Champagne, there were on Friday artillery duels of varying intensity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The official statement issued by the war office last night reads:

The artillery was active on both sides during the day at a number of points along our front, particularly on the left bank of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Loos.

There was great activity in the air yesterday. Seven German airplanes were brought down in the air fighting and five other hostile machines were driven down out of control. Six of our machines are missing.

Yesterday's statement reads: During the night a local hostile attack against one of our posts in the Hindenburg line southwest of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles was driven off. A German raiding party northeast of Arleux also was repulsed with heavy losses. We had no casualties.

In a minor British operation this morning southeast of Loos we captured a further portion of the enemy front trench system in this neighborhood and took 23 prisoners.

An enemy counterattack failed. There were successful raids by our troops south of Armentieres and west of Messines. We secured a few prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French official communication issued last evening reads:

Following a very heavy bombardment of our trenches to the northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois the Germans threw forward three strong columns in an attack against a salient in our line in the sector of Pantheon, to the north of the Chemin des Dames.

Notwithstanding heavy losses, the Germans, after several attempts, succeeded in securing a foothold in some points of our advanced trenches. We immediately started counterattacks which enabled us to recapture most of the elements occupied by the enemy forces.

During the counterattacks we captured about 50 prisoners and two machine guns.

During the attack of the 22d instant on the Vaucelle Plateau our troops captured three field pieces.

In the region of Chevreux the enemy forces have contented themselves with shelling the positions we captured yesterday.

According to fresh reports it is confirmed that the enemy forces suffered during this attack very heavy losses. Two German battalions were almost annihilated. Our losses were comparatively small. We made during the fighting about 30 prisoners.

In the Argonne a sudden attack on the German lines in the region of La Fille Mortie resulted in our taking some prisoners. On the remainder of the front intermittent cannonading is reported.

Belgian communication: The customary artillery activity is reported along the Belgian front. Bomb fighting has taken place near Het Sas.

Army of the Orient: On the 24th instant some artillery activity is reported to have taken place on the right bank of the Vardar and in the region of Monastir. British aviators

bombed an enemy convoy in Roper Pass.

Yesterday's statement reads: On the Chemin des Dames the night was marked by pronounced activity of the artillery in the region northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois, especially near Le Pantheon. A German attack on our trenches north of the Vaucelle Plateau was repulsed. Further east in the region of Chevreux we carried out an operation late yesterday in the part of the Chevreux Wood situated southeast of that town, where the enemy forces resisted energetically. The attack was completely successful. We found numerous fallen in the shelters destroyed by our artillery. Thirty prisoners, including an officer, remained in our hands.

In the region of Courcy we drove back a German detachment which had succeeded in penetrating one of our posts on the east bank of the canal. Patrol encounters occurred southeast of Rheims and near Bezonvaux.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—On the Russo-Galician and Rumanian fronts the usual rifle firing occurred, says yesterday's official statement. An enemy aviator dropped bombs on Shlok, west of Riga.

On May 10 an encounter occurred southeast of Galiz between an enemy Albatross machine and a Russian machine manned by Captain Modrah. The enemy machine fell behind the German lines and was destroyed by our artillery. The pilot was wounded and was carried away by enemy soldiers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Italian communique issued yesterday says: Italian troops, advancing over very difficult and intricate ground, fought yard by yard through a deep labyrinth of enemy fortifications, stubbornly defended. Further brilliant successes were achieved. The battle is still raging on the Julian front from the sea to Plava. The total number of prisoners counted on the 23rd and 24th amounts to 10,245, including 316 officers. In the sector between the sea and the Jamiano-Brestovizza road, gallant Tuscan, Arezzo and Second Bersaglieri brigades, supported by field batteries, drove the enemy forces back as far as the Vojselca-Flondar-Hill 31 line, south of Jamiano. North of Jamiano, after heavy fighting, Hills 235 and 247 were carried and the Italian positions extended as far as the outlying houses of Versio. On the southern Carso, enemy counterattacks from Kostanjevica to the Frigido failed, and east of Gorizia persistent enemy raids were repulsed on Hill 174, north of Tivoli, and at Grazigna.

In the Monte Cucco-Vodice area, the enemy forces are vainly attempting to retake the lost positions. Aircraft are very active. Squadrons of Italian machines bombed the station of San Lucia, south of Tolmino, with visibly effective results. Three enemy machines were brought down by Italian airmen.

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sense of responsibility on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government, and after the most careful consideration of all the facts."

On presentation of a motion for adjournment of the House for the Whitstable recess, Mr. Lloyd George said he was not in a position to give a definite reply as to the composition of the convention which was to attempt a settlement of the Irish question, but that it might be assumed that the House and the Government had lost no time in getting into touch with the various parties, with a view to procuring a basis of representation which would carry out the scheme outlined by the Government.

It is very important that the representation should be of a character which will command the confidence of the people of Ireland," he said. "It is not an easy matter to do so. There are a good many considerations which have had to be taken into account, and a good many interests to consider, and it is very desirable that the convention, when summoned, should be of a character which will make the people of Ireland feel that the Government has made a sincere effort to secure real representation of all views and aspects of the question."

The Premier said he had hoped to make a statement today, but that it would be a great mistake if, in order to make an announcement, the Government were to take unnecessary risks and by that means alienate important sections of opinion in Ireland. For that reason the Government had come to the conclusion that it would be better that no statement should be made as to negotiations which have not been completed. He continued:

"I sincerely trust, however, that there will be no prolonged delay. In fact, delay would be fatal. It might not only create unnecessary suspicion and distrust, but give the impression that the Government does not mean business."

"Therefore appeal to all sections of Ireland to assist the Government in coming to a speedy decision."

Mr. Lloyd George regretted that the Irish leaders had been compelled, for very important reasons, to return to Ireland.

Food Situation Improves
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Charles Bathurst, speaking at Hampstead, said the position as regards the submarine menace had improved. The sugar position, also, was improving. Stocks of wheat had been almost dangerously low, but brewers had had in their granaries nearly 2,000,000 quarters of unmalted barley upon which the Government were able to pounce. "We have," he said, "still a long way to go in the direction of a reduction of consumption, but with the action of the United States and our own Admiralty, our stocks of foodstuffs are for the moment raised above the danger point." He hoped "we would look forward to a bumper crop of potatoes."

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Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French official communication issued last evening reads:

Following a very heavy bombardment of our trenches to the northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois the Germans threw forward three strong columns in an attack against a salient in our line in the sector of Pantheon, to the north of the Chemin des Dames.

Notwithstanding heavy losses, the Germans, after several attempts, succeeded in securing a foothold in some points of our advanced trenches. We immediately started counterattacks which enabled us to recapture most of the elements occupied by the enemy forces.

During the counterattacks we captured about 50 prisoners and two machine guns.

During the attack of the 22d instant on the Vaucelle Plateau our troops captured three field pieces.

In the region of Chevreux the enemy forces have contented themselves with shelling the positions we captured yesterday.

According to fresh reports it is confirmed that the enemy forces suffered during this attack very heavy losses. Two German battalions were almost annihilated. Our losses were comparatively small. We made during the fighting about 30 prisoners.

In the Argonne a sudden attack on the German lines in the region of La Fille Mortie resulted in our taking some prisoners. On the remainder of the front intermittent cannonading is reported.

Belgian communication: The customary artillery activity is reported along the Belgian front. Bomb fighting has taken place near Het Sas.

Army of the Orient: On the 24th instant some artillery activity is reported to have taken place on the right bank of the Vardar and in the region of Monastir. British aviators

bombed an enemy convoy in Roper Pass.

Yesterday's statement reads: On the Chemin des Dames the night was marked by pronounced activity of the artillery in the region northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois, especially near Le Pantheon. A German attack on our trenches north of the Vaucelle Plateau was repulsed. Further east in the region of Chevreux we carried out an operation late yesterday in the part of the Chevreux Wood situated southeast of that town, where the enemy forces resisted energetically. The attack was completely successful. We found numerous fallen in the shelters destroyed by our artillery. Thirty prisoners, including an officer, remained in our hands.

In the region of Courcy we drove back a German detachment which had succeeded in penetrating one of our posts on the east bank of the canal. Patrol encounters occurred southeast of Rheims and near Bezonvaux.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—On the Russo-Galician and Rumanian fronts the usual rifle firing occurred, says yesterday's official statement. An enemy aviator dropped bombs on Shlok, west of Riga.

On May 10 an encounter occurred southeast of Galiz between an enemy Albatross machine and a Russian machine manned by Captain Modrah. The enemy machine fell behind the German lines and was destroyed by our artillery. The pilot was wounded and was carried away by enemy soldiers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Italian communique issued yesterday says: Italian troops, advancing over very difficult and intricate ground, fought yard by yard through a deep labyrinth of enemy fortifications, stubbornly defended. Further brilliant successes were achieved. The battle is still raging on the Julian front from the sea to Plava. The total number of prisoners counted on the 23rd and 24th amounts to 10,245, including 316 officers. In the sector between the sea and the Jamiano-Brestovizza road, gallant Tuscan, Arezzo and Second Bersaglieri brigades, supported by field batteries, drove the enemy forces back as far as the Vojselca-Flondar-Hill 31 line, south of Jamiano. North of Jamiano, after heavy fighting, Hills 235 and 247 were carried and the Italian positions extended as far as the outlying houses of Versio. On the southern Carso, enemy counterattacks from Kostanjevica to the Frigido failed, and east of Gorizia persistent enemy raids were repulsed on Hill 174, north of Tivoli, and at Grazigna.

In the Monte Cucco-Vodice area, the enemy forces are vainly attempting to retake the lost positions. Aircraft are very active. Squadrons of Italian machines bombed the station of San Lucia, south of Tolmino, with visibly effective results. Three enemy machines were brought down by Italian airmen.

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UNITED STATES
FULLY ALIGNED
FOR FINAL TEST

(Continued from page one)

ence Monitor is informed, when there are only two possible classes of persons in this country, one is loyal and the other is in favor of the enemy of this Nation. It is pointed out that there is no longer any middle ground. In this view, therefore, all peace advocates, of whatever stripe, are friends of the enemy. It is the position that any influence which tends to act as a brake upon the full adherence of the public to the cause to which this Government has devoted its energies is treasonable. All movements, like that of the Emergency Peace Federation, etc., are of this class, and will come under the displeasure of this Government. The only reason why these elements have not been imprisoned is because they have not actually given aid and comfort to the enemy.

It is quite probable no public statement will be made of the results of the missions other than the generalities that have been given out from time to time. One of the most important results, students of events here observe, is the first practical step toward the attainment of a concert of nations and a federation of the world, whose sun is now below the horizon, but which, just as truly as anything in the universe, will rise full-orbed when the last shell has burst.

To this end the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Belgium, Portugal, Serbia, and other smaller states have pledged their all. And presently China will add the forces of her democracy. All these nations have seen, it is explained, that the hopes of civilization and democracy are at stake in the issue in Europe. That is why one hears in all departments of the Government the echo of the parting salute to the mission—"We'll win the war."

Progress is Remarkable

Mr. Balfour Pleased at United States War Preparations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Close friends of the Administration have noted with satisfaction the fact that Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the British War Mission, in his farewell speech before the National Press Club in this city, strongly emphasized the fact that the United States has not been slow or inefficient in its preparations for war against Germany.

"There are those who have said

that the preparations made by the United States are proceeding slowly and haltingly, and that a country which has been in the war for some 40 days ought to have done far more than actually has been accomplished," he said.

"For my own part, I think those who speak in accents like those know very little of the actual way in which public life is and must be carried on in free countries. At the beginning of the 40 days of which I speak, no preparations had been made; the country was anxiously, indeed, watching the events; it had not begun to make any of the preparations necessary for taking part in a gigantic struggle. I think that what has been performed in those 40 days is most remarkable. It is quite true that the action of the Executive Government may be delayed, and has been delayed, by the fact that certain measures placed before Congress took some time to pass; some of them have not yet passed. But I have lived with representative assemblies all my life, and who is it that supposes that representative assemblies are going to make great and new departures in public policy solely at the waving of a hand? Such expectations are vain. It is useless to entertain them. And, for my own part, I am quite confident. I, perhaps, feel more confident than it seems to me one who has had no personal experience of American politics should feel—but speaking for myself, I feel quite confident that Congress will not refuse to the President and the Government of the country all powers, great as they are, which are abso-

lutely necessary if the war is to be successfully pursued. I am not only persuaded that it will give those powers, but I am persuaded that when those powers are given they will be used to the utmost, with as little delay as the imperfection of human institutions and of human beings allow, to throw the great and, I believe, the decisive weight of America to the full extent into the great contest. That is my belief.

"In that belief I shall leave these shores. In that belief I shall make my report to the allied governments, so far as I can reach them on the other side of the Atlantic, and in that belief I look forward with a cheerful confidence to days which will undoubtedly be days of trial and difficulty, but, beyond which we can surely see the dawn of a happier day, coming not merely to the kindred communities to which we belong, but to all mankind and all nations, which love liberty and pursue righteousness."

Mr. Balfour at Toronto

British Visitor Is Given a Rousing Reception

TORONTO, Ont.—Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Minister, arrived from Niagara Falls Friday afternoon. He was vociferously cheered at the station and later by thousands who had gathered in the vicinity. As he stepped off the train he was greeted on behalf of the city by Mayor Church and a special guard of honor of 50 men from an overseas company of the One Hundred and Ninth Battalion

was drawn up in front of the station. An escort of Royal Dragoons accompanied him to Queens Park, where the reception ceremonies were held.

Addresses were presented to Mr. Balfour by Premier Hearnst on behalf of the Province and by the Mayor in behalf of the city.

When Mr. Balfour was bidden not to forget that he had come among countrymen as well as friends, he replied:

"I did not need that invitation to entertain this sentiment. I have left on the other side of the border a nation of friends. I come into Canada to a great free country, composed not only of friends, but of countrymen. We think the same thoughts; we live in the same civilization; we belong to the same Empire, and if anything could have cemented more closely the bonds of the Empire, if anything could have made us feel that we were, indeed, of one flesh and one blood with one common history behind us; if anything could have cemented these feelings, it is the consciousness that now for two years and a half we have been engaged in this great struggle, in which, I thank God, all North America is now as one."

GRAIN ORDER MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is announced by the Ministry of Food that the Wheat, Barley and Oats (Prices) Order, 1917, does not apply prior to May 12, 1917, to bona-fide transactions in grain intended for seed, when the buyer is a grower, and makes a declaration that he requires the grain for such purpose.

INDIVIDUALITY IN WEDDING GIFTS



You find this quality when you step off the well worn path of ordinary things.

Only our prices are ordinary.

Richard Briggs Company
116 Boylston St. Boston



Judge Your Car by What You Cannot See

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

Big Four
\$895
35 Horsepower

Light Fours	
Touring	\$895
Roadster	\$950
Country Club	\$795

Big Fours

Touring	\$895
Roadster	\$950
Coupe	\$1250
Sedan	\$1450

Light Sixes

Touring	\$1025
Roadster	\$1010
Coupe	\$1285
Sedan	\$1485

Willys Six

Touring	\$1435
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Willys-Knights

Four Touring	\$1395
Four Coupe	\$1650
Four Sedan	\$1750
Four Limousine	\$1950
Eight Touring	\$1950

All prices f.o.b. Toledo
Subject to change without notice

Make a list of requirements such as beauty, comfort, convenience, horsepower and the like. Overland has won the verdict of over 400,000 owners after a comparison of such items. If this is not enough to convince you, then judge your Overland by what you cannot see. You cannot see the accuracy, the minute care, nor the patient perfecting that are practiced in Willys-Overland manufacturing methods. But you may know that these things are definite Willys-Overland accomplishments — else it would never have been possible for us to market those 400,000 cars. You cannot see the quality in the materials — the scientific reasons for designs, nor the proven superiority of every part, nor the principles involved.

These things, and the millions in economies effected by Willys-Overland's vast production, are vital factors in your car although not visible to the layman's eye. But they are visible to the layman's reason — they are seen in continued consistent performance — and they are shown convincingly in the price that gives you a better car for less money.

The Big Four — the car that made Overland — exemplifies this excess value. The experience accumulated in the building of over 300,000 similar four

U. S. TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Consul in Brazilian City Says the Manufacturers Are Preparing for Large Exports to Southern Republics at End of War

Manufacturers and exporters of the United States, in cooperation with the Government, are planning for the greatest export trade with South America they have ever had, says A. T. Haeblerle, United States Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, who is in Boston today for consultation with representatives of local business concerns on trade prospects in his consular district.

"My interviews with the various business men in cities throughout the United States have been unusually encouraging," said Consul Haeblerle, "as they have shown me that the great majority are anxious to learn of actual business conditions in the South so that all sections may unite in an effort to produce a great export trade."

"Domestic business concerns are leaving the first period of South American trade, in which the isolated manufacturer attempted to carry on export business without exact knowledge of the needs and peculiarities of the field and entering the intelligent stage where they will profit by past experience and the knowledge gained by United States representatives in overseas countries. Through periodicals, bulletins and special reports of representatives of the North American business world is being taught the demands of South American trade."

"Many are lamenting the fact that although the demand in the South American countries at present is very great, they are not in a position to take advantage of it, due to the domestic situation. To these, I say, lay plans for the future and turn this period into one of preparedness so that when the time comes for normal competition in Brazil, you will be prepared."

"Pernambuco is in the northern part of Brazil on the coast. Its export trade is carried on largely with other parts of Brazil and South American countries so that United States concerns will have to prove the superiority of their goods over others in order to bring the Brazilian trade north. Cotton and sugar are the main exports and these with other products, bring the export trade to about \$60,000,000 annually. Since war was declared in 1914 exports to the United States have about quadrupled."

"In writing to merchants in Pernambuco, and soliciting trade, United States concerns should send bank references and ask the Brazilian firms to do likewise so that many months of tedious delay may be spared. Portuguese is the language used in Pernambuco and all letters should be written in it. When sending English catalogues trade would be helped if the United States correspondent would refer in his letter, which is in Portuguese, to the articles he wishes to be specially noticed and the page on which they appear, so that the Brazilian may have a start in deciphering the English terms."

"They are willing to be shown the excellence of United States products and there is no feeling or prejudice against us. Many leading citizens of Pernambuco are looking toward the northern republic to supply their needs and with the establishment of adequate steamship service trade should be brisk."

"Sugar is raised in large quantities and there are 48 sugar refineries in my consular district so that there is a good market for United States machinery, although in this case as in all, a representative to explain the workings of the machinery and to set it up is almost indispensable."

"My advice to United States concerns during the present unsettled period is, to first send goods to Brazil without a view of immediate personal financial gain but with the idea of introducing them to a receptive market and second, to keep up what representation we have there, if not by sending goods, then by letters, telling them that we are not stopping our trade willingly but because the domestic condition demands a curtailment of exports. With the Brazilians anxious for trade and the United States merchants planning for their needs, a period of great export development should follow the present war."

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. **ROME, Italy.**—There has been in Italy much diffidence, hostility and prejudice to overcome in the work of substituting female labor for that of the men called away by military duties, and great praise is due to General Dallolio and his collaborators for the manner in which the difficulties have been solved, for there are now thousands of women workers in the country. In some regions passive resistance on the part of the manufacturers had to be overcome. In others obstructionism among the working classes and pronounced repugnance among the women themselves through prejudice and tradition had to be conquered, particularly in the south and in Sicily. By dint of persistent appeals and urgent representations to district committees, inspection commissions, and to all the military and other establishments producing war material, the employment of women has gradually been increased. According to statistics, in August, 1914, only 1760 women were employed in military establishments; in November, 1915, the number had risen to 4000, during the following spring and summer it mounted to 60,000 and in December, 1916, 90,000 women workers were registered. At present 600,000 workers are employed in about 2600 factories and of these 110,000 are women, some of them earning as much as 10 lire a day. Experience has proved in Italy, as elsewhere, that there is a vast field open to female labor which, if intelligently developed, will yield excellent results. In some of the munition factories of Liguria and Lombardy women are not only employed in making small shells, but also in those of the largest caliber, and many women have become skilled workers in the manufacture of delicate instruments. Special schools

have been opened in different Italian towns for the technical training of women and they have been very well attended. So successful has female labor proved that means are being studied by which male labor may be restricted to such work as is unsuited to women.

CROP OUTLOOK PROMISING

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Van Dusen Harrington crop report says conditions are much more promising than at this time last year, and fully as good as 1915, when the largest crop ever grown in the Northwest was harvested.

ARMENIAN RELIEF WORK IS CONTINUED

Assurances that relief work in Syria and Armenia continues operative, have been received by the New England committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief from William W. Peet, financial agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Constantinople. Until his recent withdrawal from Constantinople, on the advice of the United States Embassy, Mr. Peet was in charge of

the finances of the relief work in Turkey. In a telegram from Berne, Switzerland, which has just reached the United States, Mr. Peet says: "My leaving Constantinople strongly advised by Embassy. Competent committee there continues work. American missionaries, remaining in interior helped by consuls charged with American interest, conduct distribution as formerly in all centers. Need in capital and throughout provinces undiminished. Constantinople committee requests continuation of grant of \$100,000 monthly. Although drafts on New York are not now negotiable in Constantinople, tentative arrange-

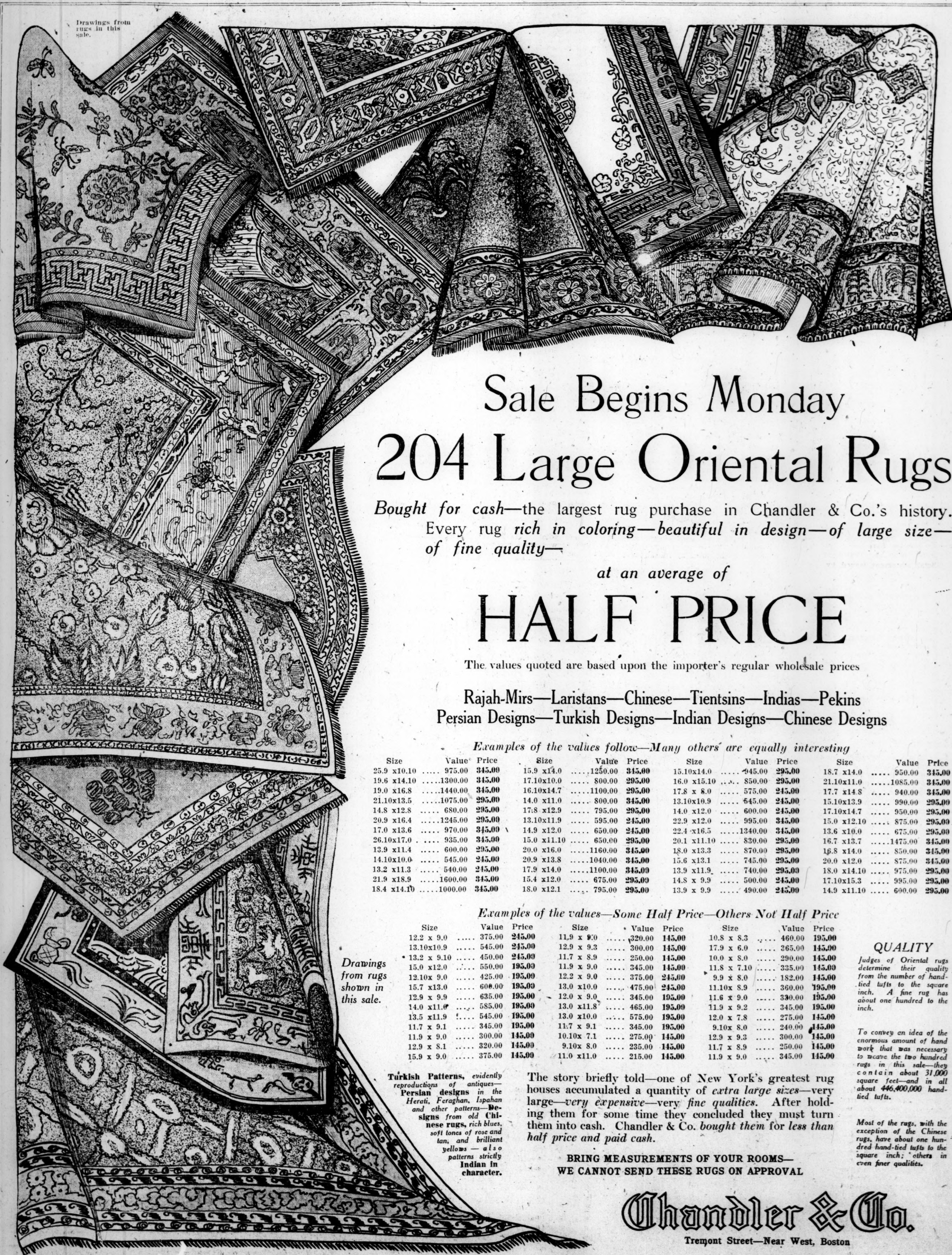
ments have been made through Berne banks to place funds at disposal of Constantinople committee. Therefore, I suggest authorization of draft for above amount to my order at Berne."

FARE EXPERIMENT INDORSED

Permission was granted yesterday by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission to the Concord, Maynard & Hudson Street Railway Company to inaugurate "for trial" a fare schedule of two cents a mile, with a minimum charge of six cents. Six months after introduction the company will assume the burden of proof that the new rates ought to remain in force.

QUEBEC FISH CATCH WORTH TWO MILLION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. **MONTREAL, Que.**—A memorandum received from Colonel Peletier, agent-general for Quebec in London, shows that for 1915-16 fish worth over \$2,000,000 were landed in Quebec ports, while huge quantities of cod and halibut were caught in Quebec waters by fishing vessels from the Maritime provinces and the catch credited to the province from which the vessel hailed.



Sale Begins Monday 204 Large Oriental Rugs

Bought for cash—the largest rug purchase in Chandler & Co.'s history.
Every rug rich in coloring—beautiful in design—of large size—of fine quality—

at an average of

HALF PRICE

The values quoted are based upon the importer's regular wholesale prices

Rajah-Mirs—Laristans—Chinese—Tientsins—Indias—Pekins
Persian Designs—Turkish Designs—Indian Designs—Chinese Designs

Examples of the values follow—Many others are equally interesting

Size	Value	Price	Size	Value	Price	Size	Value	Price	Size	Value	Price
25.9 x 10.10	975.00	345.00	15.9 x 14.0	1250.00	345.00	15.10 x 14.0	945.00	295.00	18.7 x 14.0	950.00	345.00
19.6 x 14.10	1300.00	345.00	17.10 x 10.0	800.00	295.00	16.0 x 15.10	850.00	295.00	21.10 x 11.0	1085.00	345.00
19.0 x 16.8	1440.00	345.00	16.10 x 14.7	1100.00	295.00	17.8 x 8.0	575.00	245.00	17.7 x 14.8	940.00	345.00
21.10 x 13.5	1075.00	295.00	14.0 x 11.0	800.00	345.00	13.10 x 10.9	645.00	245.00	15.10 x 13.9	990.00	295.00
14.8 x 12.8	680.00	295.00	17.8 x 12.9	795.00	295.00	14.0 x 12.0	600.00	245.00	17.10 x 14.7	950.00	295.00
20.9 x 16.4	1245.00	295.00	13.10 x 11.9	595.00	245.00	22.9 x 12.0	995.00	345.00	15.0 x 12.10	875.00	295.00
17.0 x 13.6	970.00	345.00	14.9 x 12.0	650.00	245.00	22.4 x 16.5	1340.00	345.00	13.6 x 10.0	675.00	295.00
26.10 x 17.0	935.00	345.00	15.0 x 11.10	650.00	295.00	20.1 x 11.10	820.00	295.00	16.7 x 13.7	1475.00	345.00
12.9 x 11.4	600.00	295.00	20.0 x 16.0	1160.00	345.00	18.0 x 13.3	870.00	295.00	16.8 x 14.0	850.00	345.00
14.10 x 10.0	545.00	245.00	20.9 x 13.8	1040.00	345.00	15.6 x 13.1	745.00	295.00	20.0 x 12.0	875.00	345.00
13.2 x 11.3	540.00	245.00	17.9 x 14.0	1100.00	345.00	13.9 x 11.9	740.00	295.00	18.0 x 14.10	975.00	295.00
21.9 x 18.9	1600.00	345.00	15.4 x 12.0	675.00	295.00	14.8 x 9.9	500.00	245.00	17.10 x 15.3	995.00	295.00
18.4 x 14.10	1000.00	345.00	18.0 x 12.1	795.00	295.00	13.9 x 9.9	490.00	245.00	14.9 x 11.10	690.00	295.00

Examples of the values—Some Half Price—Others Not Half Price

Size	Value	Price	Size	Value	Price	Size	Value	Price
12.2 x 9.0	375.00	245.00	11.9 x 9.0	320.00	145.00	10.8 x 8.3	460.00	195.00
13.10 x 10.9	545.00	245.00	12.9 x 9.3	300.00	145.00	17.9 x 6.0	365.00	145.00
13.2 x 9.10	450.00	245.00	11.7 x 8.9	250.00	145.00	10.0 x 8.0	290.00	145.00
15.0 x 12.0	550.00	195.00	11.9 x 9.0	345.00	145.00	11.8 x 7.10	335.00	145.00
12.10 x 9.0	425.00	195.00	12.2 x 9.0	375.00	245.00	9.9 x 8.0	182.00	145.00
15.7 x 13.0	600.00	195.00	13.0 x 10.0	475.00	245.00	11.10 x 8.9	360.00	195.00
12.9 x 9.9	635.00	195.00	12.0 x 9.0	345.00	195.00	11.6 x 9.0	330.00	195.00
14.0 x 11.0	585.00	195.00	13.0 x 11.8	465.00	195.00	11.9 x 9.2	345.00	195.00
13.5 x 11.9	545.00	195.00	13.0 x 10.0	575.00	195.00	12.0 x 7.8	275.00	145.00
11.7 x 9.1	345.00	195.00	11.7 x 9.1	345.00	195.00	9.10 x 8.0	240.00	145.00
11.9 x 9.0	300.00	145.00	10.10 x 7.1	275.00	145.00	12.9 x 9.3	300.00	145.00
12.9 x 8.1	320.00	145.00	9.10 x 8.0	235.00	145.00	11.7 x 8.9	250.00	145.00
15.9 x 9.0	375.00	145.00	11.0 x 11.0	215.00	145.00	11.9 x 9.0	345.00	145.00

Drawings from rugs shown in this sale.

Turkish Patterns, evidently reproductions of antiques—Persian designs in the Herati, Feraghan, Isfahan and other patterns—Designs from old Chinese rugs, rich blues, soft tones of rose and tan, and brilliant yellows—also patterns strictly Indian in character.

The story briefly told—one of New York's greatest rug houses accumulated a quantity of extra large sizes—very large—very expensive—very fine qualities. After holding them for some time they concluded they must turn them into cash. Chandler & Co. bought them for less than half price and paid cash.

BRING MEASUREMENTS OF YOUR ROOMS—WE CANNOT SEND THESE RUGS ON APPROVAL

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West, Boston

QUALITY

Judges of Oriental rugs determine their quality from the number of hand-tied tufts to the square inch. A fine rug has about one hundred to the inch.

To convey an idea of the enormous amount of hand work that was necessary to weave the two hundred rugs in this sale—they contain about 31,000 square feet—and in all about 446,000,000 hand-tied tufts.

Most of the rugs, with the exception of the Chinese rugs, have about one hundred hand-tied tufts to the square inch; others in even finer qualities.

STABILITY IN PRICES URGED

Proper Distribution of Food Is Needed More Than Fixing of Charges Which Was Failure Abroad, Says H. C. Hoover

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the Cabinet and others actively engaged in the conduct of the war outlined war aims and needs to a meeting of editors of the country's technical and trade publications yesterday. All emphasized the magnitude of the task facing the nation and urged the publishers to support the Government in the change from peace to war conditions in industry.

The food situation was presented by Herbert C. Hoover. The country, he said, faces a war that will probably last from two to five years, and only by the most careful measures can the United States give the Allies enough foodstuffs to keep them in the war with the constancy demanded to bring victory.

The Allies grain needs this year, Mr. Hoover said, will amount to about 1,000,000,000 bushels. The United States and Canada, with good crops, can furnish 60 per cent of this without depletion, but the Allies must have, he declared, at least 80 per cent of their needs to keep their efficiency at the highest average.

"Food prices in the United States are too high and if they continue at the present level," he declared, "wage readjustments must come or the workingman cannot live. The first thing for food administration to accomplish is price stability, not only for the United States, but for all the allies; fixing maximum prices has failed abroad and would fail here and the Administration must seek to repair the broken chain of distribution."

Secretary Lane set forth the purposes of the United States in entering the war. "Put it in your editorials that America is fighting for something real, that we do not want to go back where one man can enforce his will on 100,000,000 people, and where a man in khaki could be the master of the fortunes of the Allies," Secretary of War Baker said, "was near exhaustion when the United States entered the war. There is no way to establish permanent peace except through exercise of the superior power of the United States. In mobilizing every resource, profound industrial changes are sure to come and the help of all publications is needed to prepare people for the change."

Secretary Daniels asked the editors to "get into the heart of business men that it is a crime to make more out of the war than a normal profit."

The purpose of the export limitations and trading with the enemy bills was explained by Secretary Redfield, who said the measures were necessary as a protection for the country's commerce and resources.

The Government's attitude toward labor was discussed by Secretary Wilson. He explained a plan for having industries make the repairs at the harvest season so that workers may spend their vacations in the fields.

Howard Elliott of the General Railroad Board said the railroads were over-taxed, but by discontinuing passenger schedules and by expediting the loading and unloading of cars it was hoped to give the country a better service. He attributed the car shortage to the heavy demands of traffic and not to an actual shortage in equipment. By the first of the year, he said, additional cars and locomotives now building would go far to relieve the situation.

MEXICAN RAILROAD MEN IN CONFERENCE

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—At the request of the managers of the national railway lines, railroad employees throughout the Republic chose delegates to a convention here recently for the discussion and settlement of questions of wages, hours and other conditions of employment. The procedure followed was to discuss questions in subcommittee meetings in the mornings and present recommendations or points on which conclusions were not reached to the general sessions held afterwards where there was general debate, and, when final decisions were reached, they were passed along to the railroad managers for their approval.

GERMAN VIEW OF UNITED STATES' MEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—If Russia strikes arms and German submarines continue to litter the ocean with

wrecks of the merchant marine, the United States will have to bear the brunt of the great battle practically alone," declared James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, who was the principal speaker at a meeting here under the auspices of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the Red Cross. Mr. Gerard said he had witnessed nearly all the atrocities which have been charged against the Germans.

"The Germans think that the Americans are tango lizards and male manicurists. You are a lot of people who are all for money," German officers told me before I left Germany. "You might lend the Allies a lot of money, but you could not do anything else. You have no men. Your people would not go to war. You could not make them fight." This is the impression throughout Germany."

OPPOSITION TO FOOD BILL GROWS

Senator Reed and Representative Cannon Contend That the Measure Is Ill Advised and Unnecessary at Present Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Opposition to the first Government Food Bill is growing strong in the House and Senate and possibly presages the fight that is predicted over the big Food Bill which will be brought up for consideration within a few days. Senator Reed on Friday led the fight in the Senate and Representative Cannon in the House. They both contended that the bill was ill advised and unnecessary, and Senator Reed declared that the system was entirely wrong, inasmuch as it was an attempt to interfere with the law of supply and demand. Representative Graham won a fight against giving the Department of Agriculture carte blanche in the matter of summoning witnesses from any part of the United States. An amendment was adopted prohibiting employment by the Government of anyone as investigator who has been connected with any organization that has violated the antitrust laws of the United States. Indications are that final consideration of the bill will be completed in the House today, while final action in the Senate is uncertain.

Some senators assail the Administration food program as proposing to go much farther than necessary in the way of legislation to control the Nation's business. Production, they contend, is all that is necessary to assure at the present moment, distribution, not entering into the consideration before next fall.

One Senator stated to this bureau that the farmer needs three things to enable him to produce in abundance: seeds, credit and labor. He held the Government should confine its chief efforts to these problems.

The farmer, he said, does not worry about obtaining his price, so long as the continuance of the European demand assures him of high figures for his products. He did not think it necessary to fix minimum prices to encourage production, as decided by the Administration. Fixed maximum prices, he held, would break down in practice. This Senator, who, since the New York food riots, has given the subject devoted study, declares the Government should arrange to finance the farmers, holding the farm loan system to be unavailing in the present emergency. The farmers, he said, would prefer to borrow from the banks at 8 per cent interest rather than bind themselves for 30 or more years in associations of their fellow agriculturists.

The deadlock in the Senate Agricultural Committee on the drastic food regulations continues. The chief food bill, recommittees to the committee, sleeps in its pigeon hole. It is learned that the committee plans to take no further action on the measure until its progenitor, now before the House, with the drastic provisions included, has been passed by the lower branch.

TEACHERS' PAY ADVANCED

EVERETT, Mass.—In his budget filed today Mayor John J. Mullen made provisions for granting the full increases in salaries sought by the teachers in the elementary grades after the members of the School Board had arranged to compromise the demands of the teachers. Mayor Mullen also announced that the tax rate would be reduced from \$23.90 last year to \$20 to \$21 this year as the result of an increase in taxable personal property and higher valuations on manufacturing and business property.

MOTION PICTURE CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a meeting of the executive officials of the motion picture industry here on Friday it was decided to mobilize the entire industry in a national convention at Washington on Friday, June 1. The call was issued by William A. Brady, president of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, representing every branch of the trade, including the exhibitors.

EXEMPTION ONLY FOR ARMY MEN

Provost Marshal Gives Important Instructions Regarding the "Draft Day" Arrangements—Pacifist Intrigue Discovered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder announces that members of the National Guard, the National Guard Reserve and other citizens attached to the military of naval establishments are exempted from registration, on June 5 for the new selected army.

There are, however, no other citizens between 21 and 30 inclusive who are excused from registering. It is given out that no statement of exemptions will be made by the Government until after registration day.

It has been discovered that anti-registration propaganda is being scattered broadcast apparently by pacifist organizations. The Department of Justice is interested in rounding up the sources of this propaganda. The War Department today made clear the registration requirements in the following announcement:

"There is only one day for registration, June 5, 1917. Every male resident of the United States who has reached his twenty-first birthday and has not reached his thirty-first birthday must register on the day set, June 5, 1917. The only exceptions are officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia, officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the enlisted Reserve Corps."

"Registration is distinct from draft. No matter what just claim you have for exemption, you must register. Registration is a public duty. For those not responsive to the sense of this duty, the penalty of imprisonment, not fine, is provided in the Draft Act."

"Those who, through sickness, shall be unable to register should cause a representative to apply to the county or city clerk for a copy of the registration card. The clerk will give instructions as to how this card should be filled out. The card should then be mailed by the sick person, or delivered by his agent, to the registrar of his voting precinct. The sick person will inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for the return to him of his registration certificate."

"Any person who expects to be absent from his voting precinct on registration day should apply as soon as possible for a registration card to the county clerk of the county where he may be stopping, or if he is in a city of over 30,000, to the city clerk. The clerk will record the answers on the card and turn it over to the absentee."

"The absentee should mail this card to the registrar of his home voting precinct so that it will reach that official by registration day. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be inclosed with the card to insure the return to the absentee of a registration certificate."

"Registration booths will be open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. on registration day, June 5, 1917."

PROHIBITION STEPS REVIEWED

(Continued from page one)

sentiment commanded a majority vote, but not a four-fifths vote, hence the obligation seemed to rest on the Governor.

"The committee conveyed this message to the Governor, who confessed, 'It looks as if it were up to me.' Later, another committee waited on

the Governor, who this time explained that he had no precedent, that his office was that of an executive, and that he had no power to take such action. The committee found a precedent in the action of Governor Rice in 1879. Through the public press Governor McCall announced that there was only one such action on record.

"A member of our committee then went to Governor McCall with a copy of an open letter addressed to him urging him not to delay longer in this matter. Failing to get a satisfactory response, this open letter was printed in poster form and presented at the Ford Hall mass meeting, Sunday, May 20."

"Our committee would feel duly apologetic to the Governor if the above personal approaches to him had not been the basis of our action. We still feel, for we have acted on the advice of authority which the Governor himself would be bound to respect, that we were justified in asking him to send the special message to the Legislature. The argument against it as presented by Mr. Long is by no means convincing, and falls far beneath the gravity of the situation."

"We are willing to rest the matter with legal authority, and are confident that in that field, as well as in the larger field of national efficiency and honor, prevailing opinion would amply justify Governor McCall in sending a special message to the Legislature."

"It is not our intention to embarrass anyone, especially those who hold high office. Our work is directed entirely toward economic and patriotic ends. We desire to conserve the food supply of our Nation and maintain the highest possible efficiency of both soldiers and civilians."

"Those who are elected by the people to conduct the affairs of the State are under obligation to serve these interests. When they fail to do so, it becomes the duty of the citizens themselves to call for the needed action. We appreciate the efforts made by Governor McCall to protect the military camps. We cannot, however, accept this small item in lieu of the real issue, which would protect the Nation as a whole."

IRIS EXHIBIT IS OPENED

Irises, tulips, narcissi, and peonies are being shown today in Horticultural Hall at the iris exhibit of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The Glen Road Iris Gardens of Wellesley Farms has one of the largest showings including several varieties of tulips and irises. Among the latter are the Rosalie and Grandee plants. Victor Heurlin of South Braintree has an exhibition of single and double tulips which fill one large table and on another he is showing varieties of irises. There are also narcissi, grape narcissi, primula vulgaris and common iris to be seen.

DINNER TO J. Q. A. BRACKETT

Former Governor John Q. A. Brackett of Arlington who has been elected a delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, is to be tendered a complimentary dinner by the Boston Dining Club at Hotel Somerset, Tuesday, June 5, at 7 p. m. Present and former State officials are to be among the special guests of the occasion.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PERU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A cablegram from the United States consul-general at Lima, Peru, dated May 14, states that the American Society of Peru has been organized there with the object of developing friendly and commercial relations existing between the United States and Peru.

FEDERAL SHIP PLANT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—The Board of Control is petitioning the Federal Government to establish a national shipbuilding plant in Toronto.

MERCHANT FLEET OF STEEL SHIPS

General Goethals Gets Pledge of Help From One Thousand Steel Men—Wooden Vessels Plan Condemned as Hopeless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After a speech, in which he described the wooden shipbuilding plan as hopeless, 1000 steel manufacturers, gathered together at the annual dinner of the American Iron and Steel Institute, pledged to Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals all material needed for ships to carry food to the Allies, and to defeat the German submarines.

He freely told of his troubles in getting action to advance shipbuilding plans, saying that appropriations to make that possible were being discussed in Congress committee.

The pledge was given at the close of a speech by the builder of the Panama Canal before members of the American Iron and Steel Institute at their annual dinner at the Waldorf. When General Goethals said that, with the help and cooperation of the country's steel mills, he would undertake to construct 3,000,000 tons of shipping in 18 months, the steel makers rose to their feet and cheered him enthusiastically.

Before making his appeal, General Goethals said that the original program of the shipping board to turn out wooden ships on an enormous scale was hopeless.

After looking into the situation, he said, he came to New York and talked the matter over with James A. Farrell, president of the United Steel Corporation. Mr. Farrell informed him that the full resources of the corporation's mills would be at the command of the shipping board in its shipbuilding program, and it was then, said General Goethals, that he began to see the way clear to speed up the construction of steel ships which would not only help in breaking the submarine blockade, but also add a great permanent fleet to the United States merchant marine.

General Goethals said that he had come to the dinner determined to tell the steel men his troubles and to ask them for help. He had come back into the active service of the Government as his bit in selective draft.

"I found that I was confronted with the prospect of turning out 1000 2000-ton wooden ships in 18 months," he continued. "This was because it was said to be impossible to get steel ships and because wooden ships could be built in less time. I found that contracts for wooden ships had been promised in all directions, but when I looked into the plans and specifications of those ships I found none."

"When you consider, also, that the ships that are to elude the submarine and the torpedo that the submarine may fire at them, must have a speed of 10 knots and up to 11 knots to escape the submarines, the position is a hopeless one."

"I had a second conference with Mr. Farrell and he agreed to stand back of me and see that the program would be carried out. On the strength of this I went before Congress and said I would turn out 3,000,000 tons of

steel ships in 18 months. As these ships will go into the merchant marine if they escape the submarine, those ships should be of steel."

General Goethals said that he knew that the ship yards were full and that other means beside the yards must be employed if his steel-ship program is to be carried out. He added that he wanted legislation to prevent the yards from laying down ships for any one else but the Government.

FOOD SURVEY BILL OPPOSED BECAUSE OF POWERS GIVEN

Lever Measure Is Similar in Many Respects to Administration's Plan of Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Lever Food Survey Bill was again taken up for discussion by the House on Friday. Considerable opposition is being manifested against sections of the bill which give the Secretary of Agriculture almost unlimited power and means in making food surveys and plans, especially section 2, which would permit the agents of the secretary to enter any place, structure, vessel, vehicle or other premises except a dwelling house and examine books or records.

Less than \$18,000,000 will be carried in the bill for meeting expenditures in connection with making the survey. It was at first thought that approximately \$50,000,000 would be appropriated for this purpose. Many parts of the bill are almost identical with certain sections of the big Administration food bill which was introduced on Tuesday, and which will probably be brought up in the House today.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON COMMODITIES BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Favorable report from the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee was made on Friday by Senator Newlands upon the bill to give the President authority to prescribe that certain commodities shall be given preferential shipments by the railroads. It also permits the President to use the armed forces of the country to prevent the obstruction of the United States mails or of interstate commerce. Another provision enables the President to enter into agreement with two or more carriers for a division of earnings. The Interstate Commerce Commission, by the terms of the bill, granted power to fix the rates to be paid the roads for transportation of troops.

PILGRIMAGE TO CONCORD

CONCORD, Mass.—The British Naval and Military Veterans Association, under the command of Colonel Menzies, together with the Highland Dress Association, the McKinley Plaid and the Sons of St. George, will make its annual pilgrimage to the Old North Bridge, in this town, tomorrow afternoon, where exercises will be held and the tablets of British soldiers decorated.

DRASTIC FOOD CONTROL URGED

United States Attorney Says Country Must Control Prices—Eliminate Law of Supply and Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Nothing less than a drastic food dictatorship is needed in this country to stop the food gamblers, declares John H. Lally, Assistant United States Attorney at Chicago, the strategic center of the food-producing region. Mr. Lally recently conducted a Government inquiry into the handling of foods. Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said, relative to indictments rumored to be forthcoming against local butter and egg jobbers:

"These few indictments in one place are not apt to affect the food situation generally. It is too big a job for any one city or State. You can see Chicago might do one thing and some other city another thing. The food situation demands Government action and centralized control. What we need is drastic action by the Federal Government. We should have a food dictator. I see Mr. Hoover does not want to be called a food dictator but a food administrator. It doesn't make any difference what you call him if he takes severe enough action against the food gamblers."

"The Government needs to step in and eliminate the law of supply and demand. The food gamblers have, in fact, eliminated it already. Armour or Patten can hold up supply and create demand or they can release supply and relax demand at their will. The Government should wipe out the law of supply and demand in theory as effectually as the few food manipulators have wiped it out as a matter of fact."

"The Government can do this only by fixing prices. The Government should find out what an article costs and fix the price at its intrinsic value. Wheat should not sell at more than \$1-a bushel. It is worth no more. That is enough to pay the cost of raising it and yield a fair profit. While individuals are permitted to gamble in food, they will do it. There has got to be some method to actually stop it."

MONGOLIAN DISASTER INQUIRY IS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senatorial investigation of the mishap aboard the steamer Mongolian, due to defective ammunition, was asked on Friday by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. A resolution which he introduced, calling for the appointment of a committee of five senators for the purpose, was put over until today.

The Senate then adopted a bill, introduced by Senator Frelinghuysen, appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of Great East Meadow, in the State of New Jersey, near New York City, for establishing a target range for training the new army in marksmanship.

Conscription

Young Men 21 to 30 Years

WE make the following proposition to all Massachusetts young men purchasing their clothes at the Continental Clothing House the next few weeks

If You Are Drafted

and accepted to serve, you may return your clothes at once and we will refund your purchase price and present you with

Five Dollars in Gold

Buy now, while the selection is good. Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes, recognized by many as the best made for young men,

\$20 \$25 \$30 \$35

Other Suits \$12.50, \$15, \$18

This offer is open to all Massachusetts young men. If you have waited on this account, you can purchase now.

Open Saturday Evening

The Continental Clothing House

Boston's Greatest Clothing Store

651-657 Washington Street, cor. Boylston Street

Paint Has Two Duties to Perform

One is to protect—the other to beautify. Paint that doesn't do both is not good enough for your buildings.

Low's Brothers' HIGH STANDARD LIQUID PAINT. The investment paint—both protects and beautifies. It also covers more surface than hand-mixed or ordinary paints. Give us a trial, and build its color. Ask for the High Standard color card and see your painter soon.

GERMAN VIEW OF UNITED STATES' MEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—If Russia strikes arms and German submarines continue to litter the ocean with

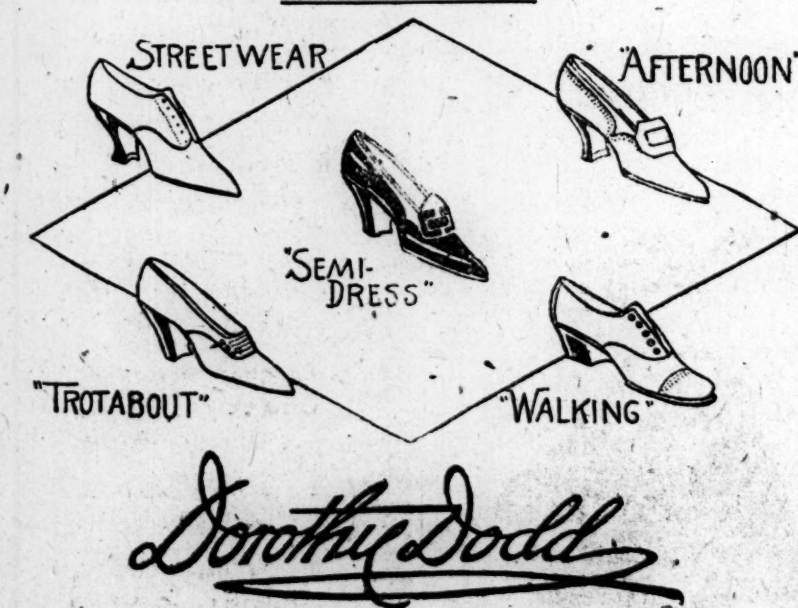
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BURDITT & WILLIAMS COMPANY Builders' and General Hardware 90 SUMNER STREET Tel. Beach 6000 BOSTON, MASS.

Lunch and Dine at the Colonial Restaurant
THE SHEPARD STORES.
Shepard Norwell Company Tremont St., Winter St., Temple Pl.



SHOES WOMEN WANT

For
Street wear—Lace Kid Oxford; leather Louis heel, with plate; welt sole. 6.00
Afternoon wear—Kid Colonial; welt sole; leather Louis heel; bright buckle. 7.00
Walking—Kid Oxford; Foot Form last; low, walking heel; welt sole. 4.50
Semi-dress—Patent Colonial; welt sole; leather Cuban heel; buckle ornament. 6.00
Trot-about—Meadowbrook Pump; leather Cuban heel; welt sole. 5.00

(Temple Place—Street Floor)
SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

MORE OFFICERS ARE DEMANDED

**Boston Public Safety Committee
Says if Recruiting Force Is
Trebled the Desired Standard
Can Be Reached**

War Department officials have been asked by the Boston Committee on Public Safety to treble the recruiting force in this city. Were this done, the committee argues, recruiting would be brought up to the desired standards here. Especially is there need of music at all recruiting centers, it is held. The chief complaint made by the recruiting officers themselves is that many of those who take examinations are accepted do not report for service.

In answer to inquiries as to registration for the draft while away from home, the Northeastern Department through Capt. Forrest L. Willford announces that the man in question should file a registration card with the clerk of the county in which he is residing at the present time unless he is in a city of more than 30,000 when he should file it with the city clerk. The clerk should write on the reverse side of the card a description of the man, noting any unusual marks or physical disabilities. The man should then take his card and send it to his home town enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope so that his certificate of registration might be mailed to him. Another point brought out was that the clause stating that men should tell how many children they had, 12 years of age or under or in regard to other dependents did not mean that these are maximums to be used in exemption rulings but are only for census purposes.

Noon recruiting speakers next week on the Common will be as follows: Col. J. Payson Bradley, Monday; District Attorney Pelletier, Tuesday; Sheriff John A. Kellier, Wednesday; former Assistant District Attorney Joseph A. Dennison, Thursday; former Gov. John L. Bates, Friday, and Governor McCall, Saturday.

New England's contribution to the seven field hospitals and seven ambulance companies being enrolled at Nottingham Chambers for service in France will be 2000 men. Training will start as soon as 100 men are enrolled. After four weeks' training the men will go to France.

Maj. H. Dwight Cushing of the Eighth Regiment, and Maj. Orville J. Whitney of the Fifth Regiment, will be sworn into the Federal service today as the first of their commands in the present war, and will immediately start for Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, to attend the National Guard School of Musketry, which opens May 28.

With 250 men enlisted up to last night Maj. William P. Wooten, U. S. A., believed the Fourth Reserve Engineer Regiment, which is to work behind the lines in France, would be recruited to its full strength of 954 men in 10 days or a fortnight.

Liberty Loan Bonds

Subscription of \$1,000,000 from Shoe Association and Pittsfield

Subscriptions of \$1,000,000 each to the Liberty Loan were received yesterday from the New England Shoe & Leather Association and from the citizens of Pittsfield, Mass. It was stated at the New England headquarters of the Liberty Loan, 50 State Street, The Providence National Bank took \$900,000; Attleboro banks subscribed for \$50,000; banks of Leominster, \$106,000; Union Trust Company of Springfield, \$250,000; customers of W. L. Raymond & Co., \$37,700.

A mass meeting has been arranged for June 5 and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will be the chief speaker.

Brookline shoe manufacturers have taken upward of \$150,000 worth of bonds, which they will sell to employees on weekly payments. Canton, Mass., has subscribed for \$40,000 of the loan. In the W. H. McElwain factory at Newport, N. H., 450 out of the 570 employees have subscribed to the loan.

Clerks of the Boston postal district are to have a mass meeting Sunday evening in Faneuil Hall, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, in the interests of the loan. Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., commander of the Department of the Northeast, Andrew J. Peters, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, William T. Reid of the Federal Reserve Bank, Preston S. Cotten, vice-president of the Boston Morris Plan, and others will speak. Postmaster William F. Murray will preside. The period of speaking has been limited, and questions from the floor about the loan will be answered from the platform.

An installment plan bureau, where Harvard students may buy Liberty bonds on payments of \$2 a week for each \$50 bond, has been opened by the Cambridge Trust Company.

Members of City Employees Local 329 of Somerville voted last night to expend \$1000 from their funds for Liberty bonds.

An agency of the loan has been opened in the lobby of the Hotel Touraine.

Subscriptions aggregating \$302,500 toward the Chamber of Commerce Liberty Loan fund have now been received. The committee of the day, grain, flour and feed trades, in the charge of the matter, yesterday announced additional pledges of \$37,050.

All large employers of labor in Cambridge will be invited by letter within a few days to aid the loan by the Cambridge committee formed to push the sale of the bonds.

State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill put his Liberty bonds plans into operation yesterday when he served notices on all heads of departments that a weekly or monthly payment had

been satisfactorily worked out and the State Treasurer would handle it.

The Federal Trust Company announces that every one of its employees has subscribed to the Liberty Loan, having bought one or more of the bonds.

Sargent & Co., a New York brokerage company with branches in many cities, has offered \$5000 in prizes to its salesmen who make the best showings in distributing Liberty bonds during the national Liberty Loan week, beginning June 3. The amounts will range from \$1000 to \$100.

No Liquor at Ayer

Brig.-Gen. Edwards Plans High Camp Morale

Every precaution to keep the draft army camp at Ayer on a prohibition basis will be taken, it was stated today by Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., commander of the Northeastern District, following receipt of a message from the War Department headquarters in Washington, signed by the Secretary of War, directing that preparations be started to have the camp kept on a no-liquor basis.

General Edwards stated that the liquor problem was the greatest he and his staff would have to face, but he was confident that prohibition could be enforced with the cooperation of the authorities of the towns surrounding Ayer.

He said he would welcome the aid of the Y. M. C. A., and other civic and educational organizations, and of women's clubs to the end of providing the men with wholesome amusement so that there would be less tendency to seek undesirable diversion.

General Edwards said that his ideal of universal service was to make every father satisfied to send his son to the camp, confident that he would be benefited morally and in every other way by the experience. At Ayer there will be provost guards as well as town police in charge of maintaining discipline and preventing the sale and consumption of liquor.

Harvard Registration

Registration of Harvard Students for the selective draft was continued today. Nearly 500 who come from other states registered yesterday. Most of the registration will be carried out by the University officials instead of by the city officials. Students living in other cities than Cambridge will be registered at one of the Harvard University buildings on June 5. Residents of Cambridge will register at their polling places.

Tech Emergency Camp

President MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces that \$25,000 has been set apart for the maintenance of the Tech emergency military camp at Machias, Me., which is to take the place of the regular summer engineering camp. The fund comes from the Edward Cunningham bequest by consent of Mrs. Cunningham.

Food Preparation Exhibits

Several exhibitions of food preparation and canning processes will be held under the auspices of the food experiment station of the Women's Municipal League beginning Monday. With the exception of Wednesday, an exhibition will be held daily at 110 Salem Street at 2:30 p. m. and an hour later a daily exhibition will be given in Gilchrist's store. Each exhibition will deal with a specific subject and be complete in itself. A joint exhibition will be given with the Milton Women's Club in Milton on Monday at 2 p. m., and canning processes will be shown at the Practical Arts School on Friday afternoon at 1:30 p. m. Miss Mabel Frost is director of the exhibitions, and Miss Helen Rich, Miss Alice Bradley and Miss Margaret Wilson are assistants.

Boy Scouts Hold Rally

Boy Scouts of the first district, Greater Boston Council, held their third annual rally in the Arena last evening, 300 participating in drills before an audience of over 2000 persons. W. L. Putnam, presented merit badges to 15 scouts, and made an address in which he asked the people of Greater Boston to support the movement.

GENERAL COURT IS PROROGUED

**Lively Contest Over Elevated
Railway Measure Marks Last
Session of the Massachusetts
Legislature of 1917**

Defeat of Governor McCall's recommendations that the State abrogate its contract with the Boston Elevated Railway Company, whereby it agreed not to raise its fare above five cents for a period of years, and to empower the Public Service Commission with authority to regulate and increase the fares of the railway, marked the closing hours of the 1917 session of the General Court of Massachusetts, which was prorogued at an early hour this morning.

The session came to a close after a night of frequent recesses, during which the members amused themselves at the usual "mock sessions." However, the eleventh hour was not without its important business, for the special message of the Governor, saying that he could not sign the Elevated financial relief bill unless the provisions stipulating that the State purchase the Cambridge Subway and its appurtenances at a cost of substantially \$9,000,000 be eliminated, caused considerable discussion.

The Governor declared that to do this would impair the credit of the State, which must be kept clear because of the extraordinary demands of war; it might establish an unwelcome precedent and call for similar action on other street railways.

Instead of the State acquiring the subway, the Governor recommended that the Public Service Commission be given the same authority to regulate and increase fares on the Elevated that it has on other common carriers of the State. This scheme would necessitate the abrogation of the 5-cent fare agreement, established for a period of 25 years by act of the Legislature of 1897.

When the measure came up for consideration in the House, Representative Young of Weston offered amendments which met the recommendations of the Governor. If it had not been for Representative Sherburne of Brookline, the amendments would have been adopted without ado, in fact they were adopted on the first statement of the question, but Representative Sherburne was successful in getting the House to reconsider its action and proceed as though the amendments had not been acted upon.

Representative Sherburne then pointed out the effect of the amendments. Two attempts were made for a recess so that the members could confer amongst themselves, but they failed. Then Representative Lomasney of Boston offered an amendment, which was finally adopted, that the bill, instead of providing that the Public Service Commission should exercise authority over the Elevated in regard to fares just as the commission fixes the rates for other public service companies, should provide that the commission investigate and report to the next Legislature as to the wisdom of abrogating the contract of 1897 between the State and the road.

With the provision for the purchase of the Cambridge Subway stricken out and an appropriation of \$15,000 added for the proposed inquiry by the Public Service Commission into the business of the Elevated, including a study of the question as to whether the company should be allowed to increase its rate of fare to six cents, the bill was passed.

Other important features of the bill are: For enclosed transfer areas for surface cars subject to the approval of the transit commission in Boston and the Public Service Commission in other sections served by the railway; for the return to the company of the \$500,000 bond filed with the State to protect the latter against land damage claims; for an issue of short-term bonds to provide means of rental for the Dorchester tunnel for the first

three years; for extension of East Boston tunnel; for repeal of act imposing a special compensation tax on company for the use of streets in cities and towns in proportion to mileage.

The measure was then passed by the Senate in the same form and signed last night by Governor McCall. It is to take effect upon its acceptance by the Board of Directors of the Elevated.

The "mock session," held by the House, furnished considerable amusement for the members. The galleries were well filled and members of the Senate came in during recesses in their own branch. The procedure included singing by professional performers and addresses by members, who, in many instances were "forced" to "do something."

At an informal session, preceding the merriment, the House presented Speaker Cox with a set of books. The clerk and assistant clerks of the House were also remembered, as were the Sergeant-at-Arms, Chaplain, Doorkeeper, assistant doorkeepers, messengers and pages.

Recess Committees

Speaker Cox of the Massachusetts House and President Wells of the Senate announced late last night the following appointments to the four recess committees: State finance (House members), Warner of Taunton, Collins of Amesbury, Young of Weston, Atwood of Boston, French of Haverhill and McAllister of Lee, (Senate members) Bean of Cambridge, McLane of Fall River and Nichols of Boston; street railways (House members), Gibbs of Waltham, Worrall of Attleboro, Hunting of Methuen, Hays of Boston, J. L. Donovan of Boston and Fitzgerald of Northampton, (Senate members) Martin of North Attleboro, Eldridge of Somerville and Harrop of Weston; social insurance (House members), Greenwood of Everett, Frothingham of Lynn, Collins of Edgartown, Emery of Newburyport, Larocque of Fall River and Brogna of Boston, (Senate members) Wilson of Brighton, Brown of Gloucester and McLaughlin of Boston; taxation (House members), Rowley of Brookline, Knox of Somerville, Burr of Boston, Hill of Lynn, Tarbell of Brookfield and Kearney of Boston, (Senate members) Gifford of Barnstable, Perley of Salem and Timilty of Boston.

WOMEN'S CLUBS FEDERATION

The Rev. James Empringham of New York City has been selected as the principal speaker for the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at Great Barrington for three days beginning June 5. The speaker is an official of the Church Temperance Society and his topic will be "War Prohibition." Headquarters will be established at the Berkshire Inn and a special train will leave Boston from the South Station on Tuesday morning, June 5, and special cars will also be available for the return trip on Thursday. An amendment to the constitution will be considered which provides for the appointment of a board of three trustees to administer the endowment fund.

HOTEL MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Although many members of the New England Hotel Men's Association have decided not to serve liquor to United States soldiers and sailors in uniform, it was voted at their meeting last night, in the Hotel Somerset, to suspend any united action until the desire of the Government in this question becomes more fully known. Representative Allen T. Treadway, president of the association, predicted federal control of coal if the price does not become reasonable.

NORMAL ART SCHOOL

Graduates of the Massachusetts Normal Art School will hold their twenty-ninth annual reunion and dinner this evening at Hotel Thorncliffe, Boylston Street, Boston. James P. Munroe, treasurer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be the guest of honor. One of the speakers will be James Frederick Hopkins, director of art education for Massachusetts, and principal of the Massachusetts Normal Art School.

CENSOR CLAUSE IS CONDEMNED

**Senator Johnson Says Conferees'
Agreement Allows One Man
to Make Rules and Define
Character of Offense**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provisions for a press censorship in the United States which were placed back in the Administration espionage bill Friday by the joint conference committee of Congress, are strongly denounced by Senator Johnson of California. The censorship section, passed by the House, was defeated in the Senate on motion by Mr. Johnson. The President, however, insists upon the provision and consequently the section has been put back and will be contested on the floor. Referring to the new censorship section, the result of a compromise, Senator Johnson declares:

"It is worse, by far, more drastic, more vicious and more worthy of condemnation than any other provision with the single exception of the censorship section written into the original bill. Its most vicious feature is in the use of the words 'which information is or may be useful to the enemy.'"

"It is vicious in permitting any one man to make rules and regulations prescribing and defining the character of such information as may or may not be used. The clause making jury trials necessary is absolutely meaningless."

"Under the terms of this proposed section the power of the subordinates whom the President is empowered to appoint is absolutely limitless, and the interpretations which these subordinates may place upon information of one sort or another is limited only by the ingenuity of the man who writes the rules and regulations and then interprets them."

RIOTS IN QUEBEC AGAINST DRAFT

(Continued from page one)

will be compensations by Liberal support favorable to conscription. In Liberal quarters considerable talk is being heard about the constitutional right of the Government holding office under conditions that now obtain to force conscription.

Canada Unity Gathering

**Montreal Has Conference of All
Races in Dominion**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Montreal Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—After a three-day session, during which a sentiment of unity among all the races of Canada was manifested, the "win the war" convention came to a close here Friday night. The spirit of the delegates was phrased at the final session by A. B. Clayborn of Toronto, who declared that in order that the movement might bear full fruition, the members must be prepared to lay aside personal advantage and position and sacrifice everything for the work in hand.

"If we do not achieve something," he asserted, "we are not worthy of the men who have died for us in the trenches."

At the Friday morning session, amid scenes of enthusiasm, the convention

was constituted a permanent organization and Horace J. Gagne of Montreal, chairman, was chosen the first president of the national body.

"This convention has done good work for Canada and history is being made today," said Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario. "The good ship has been launched and we could not do better than to retain our captain." "I accept the honor conferred upon me because the honor falls on the Province of Quebec," replied Mr. Gagne. "I have been glad you came to Quebec for I love my native Province and I wanted to show all Canada that Quebec was loyal, that she was Canadian and that she wanted to march in the front line with the others. Carry back to your other homes, for Quebec too is your home, those principles for which our forefathers fought and died and to maintain which we are now called upon to put forth our maximum effort."

The following statement was made by J. M. Godfrey, a delegate, regarding the results of the convention. "It is almost the unanimous opinion of the 700 delegates present that the convention has been a great success and has accomplished the purpose for which it was called. Men have come together from all over Canada who, heretofore, have thought provincially. They had no conception of the difficulties which stand in the way of national unity. This coming together has made them realize those difficulties and the necessity for their solution. The whole atmosphere of the convention has been one of conciliation and compromise and it is perfectly certain that the main influence of the convention has been to broaden the outlook of the delegates. For the first time since the war began we have a nation-wide organization which will cooperate to help in a more vigorous prosecution of the war. The first 50 years of confederation have been devoted to the establishment of provincial rights and to making more firm the bond which binds Canada to the Empire. The permanent organization, which arises out of this convention, will promote as the second phase of confederation, the idea of a Canadian nation with full powers of self-government without loosening the imperial tie."

"If you do not get this 15 per cent advance, will the Union Pacific still be able to carry on business as usual and give the same service?" asked the attorney. "I should say we would remain solvent for some time," replied the witness with a smile.

From A. L. Conrad, assistant general auditor of the Santa Fe, the examining attorney drew the statement that during the first three months of 1917 the system's revenues increased approximately \$4,000,000 over a similar period in 1916, and that the increase in operating expenses was about \$2,000,000.

R. H. Ashton, president of the Chicago & Northwestern, said his road, in view of the existing situation, would have felt justified in asking the commission for immediate relief even if it had not joined all the carriers in asking for a general 15 per cent increase in rates. He gave figures to show that the road's net operating revenue was more than \$1,000,000 less during the first three months of 1917 than in the corresponding period of last year.

On Monday shippers of live stock and grain will be heard.

HOUSE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, today announced that the Deficiency Appropriation Bill will probably be brought up for discussion in the House by Monday afternoon. At that time the Senate amendments appropriating \$400,000,000 for building wooden ships will be taken up. It is thought that very little opposition will be offered to the Senate amendments to the bill and that the measure will probably be ready for the President toward the middle of next week. The House will adjourn from Tuesday until Thursday, in observance of Memorial Day.

BONDS FOR UNIVERSITY FUND

Workers in the campaign to raise an endowment fund of \$500,000 for Atlanta University, in the south, have recommended that those who wish to aid the university and also the United States Government, buy Liberty Bonds and give them to the school to use in the endowment fund. At present the university has only \$100,000 as an endowment. The land at Atlanta is being used to raise crops and the students are working hard to increase the food supply, it is said.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

These Warm Days You Will Need More

FABRIC GLOVES

"I wear washable Gloves—either chamoisette or silk—all the time except for formal occasions, for which I have the more expensive Kid Gloves. I find they look well and are very economical," said a well-dressed business woman recently.

There are, doubtless, many other women who feel the same way about Fabric Gloves.

Months ago, when the scarcity of Gloves was first anticipated, we foresaw the needs of our patrons and bought complete stocks.

Milanese Silk Gloves—Of fine, firm quality, in black, white and colors, in 2-clasp style, are50c

Another Milanese Silk Glove—In black, white and pongee shades, with contrasting embroidery, is .75c

A 2-Clasp Duplex Glove—In colors, also black and white.1.35

A 2-Clasp Duplex Glove—Best quality, in white and gray.1.65

A White Chamoisette Glove—2-clasp, is75c

An Extra Fine Chamoisette—White and pongee, with black embroidery, at1.25

An Extra Heavy Milanese Silk Glove—In black, white and colors, 2-clasp, is.1.00

Long Silk Gloves—12, 16 and 20-button lengths, range from,1.00 to 2.00

KID GLOVES

We are, of course, well equipped to supply those that prefer Kid Gloves even in warm weather. Black and white, with contrasting stitching, gray, tan, brown, taupe and champagne are very popular. Especially timely is the 16-button length Kid Glove in white. .275 and 3.75

Jordan Marsh Company

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

Summer Furs

THE Meyer Jonasson models are different—smart—stylish—unusual. These beautiful new furs are a real necessity, being not only fashionable but very serviceable—are used for street wear on cool days and evenings in the city, and for wear in the mountains and at the beaches.

The great variety of clever designs make it impossible to describe in limited newspaper space—you should see them—the entirely new creations are a revelation in the designing of Furs.

**For Monday's
Selling**

New Blouses, New Tub Skirts, New Wash Dresses
Mark Downs of Tailored Suits, Coats, Silk Dresses

MEYER JONASSON & CO.



This new piece is a "COATEE" of Hudson Seal, Kolinsky dyed squirrel trimming, \$195

REVIEW OF WORK OF LEGISLATURE

Cooperation in War, Emphasis on Educational and Temperance Bills and Stronger Republican Leadership Marked

Zeal for cooperation by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the world war, greater emphasis than for many years on educational and temperance measures, indication of a stronger Republican Party leadership and a tendency to return to reactionary methods, characterized the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth General Court of Massachusetts, which closed early today after the shortest session since 1881.

The work of the session was overshadowed from the start by the forthcoming Constitutional Convention, which will convene in the House chamber June 6. All proposed changes to the Constitution—and these constituted a sizable part of the measures introduced—were postponed, and the convention was made the reason for postponing many other measures. Early in the year it appeared likely that the United States would enter the war, and leaders of the Legislature quickly entered into the work of preparing the State to do its part. The declaration of war was followed immediately by a State appropriation of \$1,000,000 for general war purposes, which was doubled in the closing hours of the session. Besides, the State entered into war preparations which the members of the Legislature were informed will total over \$8,000,000.

Conspicuous among the educational measures of the session was that providing for a State bureau of immigration, which is to take the lead in naturalizing immigrants and in introducing them to the educational opportunities of Massachusetts. This bureau has long been needed. Several years ago, a special recess commission on immigration recommended a permanent commission to assist immigrants, but influences operated during the following session of the Legislature to defeat this plan. The war brought out forcibly the neglect by the State of this important subject, with a result that the bill just signed by Governor McCall went through the Legislature with practically no opposition. It was ardently supported by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Of the two important bills to enable the Attorney-General to prosecute monopolies and combinations to fix prices of necessities, with food combinations particularly in view, the bill prohibiting combinations to fix prices was vetoed as unconstitutional, because it granted a special class exemption to farmers; the other measure, compelling persons to attend and to testify at investigations by the Attorney-General of monopolies and trade combinations, became law.

The leading temperance measure of the session was the so-called Pony Express Restriction Act, which removed the mandatory feature of the law whereby non-license communities were obliged to grant express company permits to bring liquor into their communities. The passage of the bill makes it possible for non-license cities and towns to become "bone-dry," and numerous municipalities have already taken advantage of the act.

Early in the session, the temperance forces had hoped to pass the bill to cut down the number of saloons in the State by about one-third, but the opposition proved too formidable. However, the anti-liquor leaders were able to defeat the bill, supported by the liquor traffic, to change the time of voting on the licensed saloon question from the municipal to the State election. This change would submerge the educational efforts of the temperance advocates under the usual avalanche of issues of a State campaign.

The war-time prohibitionists were disappointed that Governor McCall did not ask the Legislature to urge Congress to declare prohibition for the period of the war. It seemed advisable, for reasons which will be made public later, for the prohibitionists not to attempt to put resolutions through the Legislature without the cooperation of the Governor. They have found some solace in the report that six of the Massachusetts members of Congress are ready to support war-time prohibition.

The session, in the opinion of many at the State House, was one in which the reactionary and corporation influences were much in evidence, more so, indeed, than at any time since the session of 1910, which preceded the recent era of Democratic and Progressive Party influence on Beacon Hill. Early in the year the public was acquainted with some of the relations existing among subsidiary organizations of the Massachusetts Gas Companies, a holding corporation, and the efforts of the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners were largely directed in the Legislature to a discontinuance of the sliding scale system as applied to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, or a divorce of that company from the holding company. These efforts were practically nullified at the outset by adverse action by the legislative committee in charge of the board's recommendations.

The manner in which the telephone inquiry bill was maneuvered to defeat, after both branches of the Legislature had agreed to the proposed appropriation of \$15,000 for the inquiry, is now a matter of common knowledge.

The defeat of the "tour-workers" bill is taken by many in political circles to mean that reactionary leaders within the Republican Party no longer consider it necessary to make concessions to the former Progressives. The bill was allowed by Republican lead-

ers in the Legislature to be defeated without protest from them, although Governor McCall had recommended favorably consideration of legislation of this nature, and although there was practically a pledge to former leaders of the Progressive Party to enact the tour-workers bill, in return for the support given by Progressives to the Republican ticket in 1915, when amalgamation of the two parties made possible the defeat of the Democratic Administration after a five-years tenure of the executive department. The bill was strenuously opposed by many paper-manufacturing corporations.

The 48-hour and 50-hour bills, applying to women and minor employees, were not expected to, and did not, survive the increased strength of opposition to labor measures manifest this year on Beacon Hill. Employed labor did obtain an increase in the maximum amount of weekly payments under the workmen's compensation law, and also the right to choose its own physician in cases of industrial accidents.

Following the practice of several years, this Legislature passed enabling legislation to help railroads and railways out of financial difficulties. Thus, it gave the New Haven railroad the bill validating certain of its securities and the bill authorizing the road to pay dividends on preferred stock out of its net income; it extended the time in which the Boston & Maine may reorganize from July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1919; and it provided legislation to enable the Boston Elevated to increase its revenue.

The social welfare program, which figured prominently at the opening of the session, was set aside for the present. The age-pension feature was rejected and another special recess commission was established to give further study to health insurance and related subjects.

The extraordinary appropriations of the year, necessitated by the war, caused a State tax of \$11,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over that of 1916. In order to keep the tax to the \$11,000,000 figure, the leaders felt obliged to reject practically all of the highway, waterway and water front improvement bills, which accounts for few acts of this character in the 1917 session.

Among the more important acts of the session were the following:

War Measures

The War Defense Bill, giving the Governor extraordinary powers to establish a comprehensive plan of defense during the war.

Appropriating \$2,000,000 to defray immediate military, naval and other emergency expenses.

Appropriating \$250,000 for the State Guard.

Authorizing the Bay State Street Railway Company to furnish electricity to the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation during the performance of existing contracts for naval construction.

For entertaining the French Mission to the United States.

Cities and towns authorized to make emergency appropriations in time of war.

Providing for State aid for dependent relatives, widows and children of Massachusetts soldiers who served on the Mexican border.

Authorizing the Governor to increase temporarily the State District Police force.

Providing for \$10 pay per month from the State in addition to the pay given troops from Massachusetts by the National Government.

Authorizing a maximum of \$40 monthly for dependents of Massachusetts soldiers.

Providing for the organizing of a home guard in Massachusetts.

Educational

Requiring "training in the duties of citizenship" to be included in the curriculum of the public schools.

Establishing a State Bureau of Immigration.

Directing the Board of Education and the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to investigate relative to establishing schools in the county jails and houses of correction.

Authorizing the Boston Young Men's Christian Union to increase its holding of real and personal property.

Authorizing the State Board of Education to maintain and display the educational exhibit shown at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Trustees of Mt. Holyoke College authorized to hold additional real and personal estate.

Reorganizing the Chelsea School Committee so that it will have 11 members, five elected at large and one of the others from each of the six wards.

For publication by the State of an official handbook regarding the national and State flags.

Accepting the provisions of an act of Congress relative to the promotion of vocational education, and providing for cooperation with the Federal Government.

Political

Listing of voters in Boston to be done by the Police Department.

Two or more towns authorized to act jointly in appointing a superintendent of streets.

Establishing a commission to compile data for use by the Constitutional Convention.

Prohibiting school committees and other officials from making inquiries relative to the religious or political beliefs of applicants for positions in the public schools.

For preferential voting in municipal elections in Gloucester.

Requiring registrars to notify women, as well as men, whose names have not been entered on the current annual register.

Transportation

Authorizing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to pay dividends on preferred stock out of its net income.

Extending the term of the Boston Transit Commission for one more year.

The New Haven Railroad Company Validation Bill, providing for financial relief and validating certain securities in the event that the New Haven dispossesses itself of certain holdings in subsidiary companies and fulfills other prescribed obligations.

Boston Transit Commission authorized to alter the subway at Adams Square so that the Bay State Street Railway Company may establish a terminal there.

Temperance

The Pony Express Restriction Bill, removing the mandatory feature of the liquor law which had compelled non-license cities and towns to issue permits for the expressing of liquor into their respective communities.

Authorizing suspension of club liquor licenses.

Changing from 15 to 30 the number of days which may elapse before the Boston License Commission gives notice to a liquor licensee of the forfeiture of his license.

Authorizing licensing authorities to suspend or revoke liquor licenses for violations of the laws regarding entrances to and screens on premises licensed for the sale of liquors.

Requiring liquor licensees to destroy the labels on bottles, with certain exceptions, after they have been emptied of their original contents.

Giving power to municipal authorities to license and regulate coffee-houses, so called.

Labor

For a 20 per cent increase in salary of persons employed by the Commonwealth, with certain exceptions, whose salary, including the proposed increase, is not over \$1500.

Requiring the question of vacations for municipal laborers to be submitted at the next State election in the cities and towns which have not yet provided for this vacation.

Providing for a meal interval of at least 45 minutes for all women and persons under 18 years of age employed in factories.

Authorizing workmen to select the physician of their own choice when treated for accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Increasing from \$10 to \$14 the maximum weekly compensation payable to injured employees in certain cases.

Scrubwomen employed by Suffolk County to receive \$10 wages per week, the act to take effect if accepted by the Mayor and City Council of Boston.

Authorizing the use of prisoners from the State prison camp and hospital in reclaiming and cultivating land.

Agriculture and Forestry

Appropriating \$50,000 for a State building on the grounds of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition at West Springfield.

Appropriating \$50,000 for use in eliminating the white pine blister rust, the appropriation to be expended by the State nursery inspector under direction of the State Board of Agriculture.

Last Saturday in April to be proclaimed annually by the Governor as Arbor and Bird Day, the day to be observed by the public in the planting and preserving of trees, shrubs and vines, particularly those attractive to birds.

Making it lawful to cultivate land, harvest and transport agricultural products on Sundays.

Motor Vehicles

For an investigation by the Massachusetts Highway Commission relative to the protection of persons and property from injury by motor vehicles.

Operators of motor vehicles involved in an accident in which any person receives a substantial injury required to report in writing to the Massachusetts Highway Commission.

The "eight-foot limit" bill, providing that motor vehicles shall not approach within eight feet of the running board or lower step of a street car while stopped for passengers to board or alight, except at safety zones or when directed by a traffic officer.

Extending the definition of "motorcycle" so as to include motor vehicles with three wheels in contact with the ground.

Legal Profession

Requiring notaries public, justices of the peace and special commissioners, after Jan. 1, 1918, to place the date of the expiration of their commissions on all legal papers they sign.

Requiring the addresses of grantees in deeds and a statement as to whether or not they are married.

Prohibiting the practice of law by incorporated collection agencies or adjustment bureaus.

Special sessions of the Superior Court for purposes of naturalization authorized at such places and times as the Chief Justice may determine.

Prohibiting persons who are not attorneys from soliciting services as counsel for themselves or others, from persons accused of crime.

Requiring physicians and surgeons to register with the city or town clerk of their place of residence.

Miscellaneous

Compelling attendance and the giving of testimony at investigations by the Attorney-General relative to monopolies and combinations to fix prices.

Providing that coal shall be sold in small lots at a price no larger relatively than is charged for ton lots.

For another special recess commission on social insurance, to investigate and report on the subject to the next Legislature.

Appropriating \$50,000 for the State Homestead Commission to use in experimental work of building homes for workmen.

Prohibiting singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" except as a separate composition.

Accepting the provisions of an act of Congress providing that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads.

Authorizing the American Woolen Company to engage in the business of an electric company in the town of Royalston.

Prohibiting the manufacture and sale of inflammable compounds for use as stove polish for domestic use.

For an investigation as to the protection and public use of the Mystic lakes in Medford, Arlington and Winchester.

Boston authorized to use unexpended balances of the loans for certain street improvements toward reducing the Boston debt.

Authorizing publication of the opinions given by the Attorney-General.

The limit of the amount of property which charitable and certain other corporations may hold increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

Extending from 20 to 50 years the limit within which Cambridge may develop a certain portion of the Charles River water front for public or commercial purposes.

To enlarge the Mount Tom State reservation.

Providing for the registration and licensing of chiropractors by the State Board of Registration in Medicine.

To codify and amend the laws relative to the manufacture and sale of foods and drugs.

The State Tax Commissioner authorized to collect from all available sources and to tabulate information as to the sale price and the actual value of real estate in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

Exempting from taxation the personal property of certain fraternal benefit societies, orders and associations.

Authorizing Boston to construct a boulevard from Washington Street, near Eliot Street, to Huntington Avenue, near Garrison Street.

Defining pasteurized milk and regulating its sale.

For a commission to investigate the advisability of amending the law relating to dogs.

Directing enforcement of the laws relating to dogs, with protection of sheep particularly in view.

Making the Board of Parole of the State Bureau of Prisons an Advisory Board of Pardon.

Exempting from taxation savings deposits when invested in bonds for certificates of indebtedness of the United States.

Establishing classifications for milk and authorizing municipal boards of health to require that all milk sold in their respective communities shall be classified.

Newton authorized to take land not now appropriated for public purposes for the site of a new City Hall.

Votes by Governor

During the session Governor McCall vetoed the following measures, his veto being sustained by the Legislature in each case:

Appropriation of \$3,538,300 for development of Merrimack River.

To authorize the use of asphalt shingles in Boston.

To allow the Mayor of Boston to grant licenses for motion picture exhibitions in buildings other than those of first-class construction.

To modify laws relative to masonry walls in Boston tenement houses.

To give Spanish-American War and other veterans 5 per cent preference in civil service examinations.

To prohibit combinations formed to fix prices or monopolies.

To authorize Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission to expend \$50,000 in preserving historic localities in the vicinity of Plymouth.

To allow trustees to sell property without court order.

Next General Court

Among the measures referred to the next Legislature were all the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. This was done to allow the Constitutional Convention, which is to convene at the State House on June 6, to consider them in connection with a general revision of the Constitution.

Among these amendments and other propositions referred to the next Legislature were the following:

Regulation of advertising signs.

Extend Dorchester Tunnel to Upham's Corner.

Extend Boylston Street subway to Post Office Square.

Lower Boston gas price.

Making women eligible to serve on boards of health.

Biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Initiative and referendum.

Authorization to cities and towns to deal in necessities.

The report of the Gas and Electric

Eastern Steamship Lines

METROPOLITAN LINE

TO NEW YORK

VIA CAPE COD CANAL

Leave North Side Island Wharf, every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.

BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf, Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. at 5 P. M. for Rock Island, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Brooklin and intermediate landings; for Blue Hill, Wells and Seaside.

PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf week days at 7 P. M. for Portland. [For Day Trips see International Line.]

INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central Wharf, Monday at 9 A. M. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, and St. John.

YARMOUTH LINE

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd. Leave Central Wharf, Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M. for Yarmouth. Tickets and information at Wharf Offices, also City Office, 233 Washington St., and at Tourist Offices.

AUSTRALIA

HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND

Regular sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the PALATIAN PASSENGER STEAMERS of the CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

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Light Commission on the London sliding scale system in Boston.

State to construct residence for the Governor.

The 50-hour bill, reducing from 54 to 50 the maximum hours of employment per week of women and minors.

A judicature commission to investigate and report on ways of expediting the judicial business of the State.

State prohibition of alcoholic drink.

To establish the Mohawk Trail Reservation.

Reorganization of Public Service Commission.

Report of the special recess Commission on Social Insurance.

A State budget system.

Nomination in convention, rather than the present method of direct popular election, of State Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and Attorney-General.

Defeated Measures

Most of the measures presented in this session in preceding Legislatures, were given "leave to withdraw" or were defeated in one or other of the two branches. Among them were:

Bill appropriating \$15,000 for an inquiry into telephone rates and service.

For a reduction of the saloons and other licensed liquor places in Massachusetts.

Equal pay for women and men teachers in Boston who are doing the same grade of work.

Two platoon bill, providing for separate night and day shifts of firemen.

Recommendations of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commission to abolish the "sliding scale" system in Boston and to dissolve certain associations between the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and other subsidiary units of the Massachusetts Gas Companies, a holding corporation.

Sunday baseball for amateur organizations.

For a motion picture board of censors.

For a motor vehicle commission.

The "drinking driver" bill, making it easier for persons under the influence of liquor to avoid punishment for operating motor vehicles.

The bill, favored by the liquor traffic, to change the time of voting on the licensed saloon question from the municipal to the State elections.

Requiring registration with the State of all medical nurses.

Resolve to secure additional data regarding age pensions.

The eight-hour bill, applying to tour workers in paper mills.

To abolish party enrollment.

To have a world fair in Boston in connection with the proposed tercentennial observances at Plymouth in 1920.

Exempting Spiritualists from medical registration.

For a State University.

Allowing children to attend the public schools without being vaccinated.

Electricification of railroads in the metropolitan district.

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Make The

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Front diplomat or business man, to Jim Brewster, and his famous mountain guides, you'll get the genuine grip of good fellowship.

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Rising castle-like midst towering peaks and snow-clad summits, offers Mountain Climbing, Coaching, Boating, Riding, Golfing, Walking, Swimming in Warm Sulphur Pools.

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Facing the loveliest of all mountain lakes, "where each window frames a million-dollar picture," are two links in the great chain of Canadian Pacific Railway Hotels.

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Gateway to the Yoho Valley where the Canadian Pacific Railway maintains summer camps.

GLACIER

Great Center for Alpine Climbers. See the marble-floored Nakimu Caves.

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U. S. OFFICIALS TAKE STEPS TO SHIFT GERMANS

Two Hundred Sailors at Ellis Island, New York, to Be Transferred to Gallups Island

Two special immigration officials of the United States Department of Labor arrived in Boston this morning and went direct to Gallups Island to make a thorough investigation of the methods which the Boston immigration officials have adopted in caring for the detained German officers and seamen on the island. The inspection is made preparatory to the transfer of 200 German sailors from Ellis Island to Gallups Island the first part of next week. The officials were Alfred Hampton, assistant commissioner-general of immigration at Washington, and Frank W. Berkshire, inspector of immigration at El Paso.

Upon their arrival the Federal officials went direct to the immigration station at Long Wharf, for departure for Gallups Island. They were accompanied by Henry J. Skiffington, immigration commissioner in Boston, and Charles Kuhlwein and Henry F. Durgeloh, Boston agents of the North Ger-

man Lloyd and Hamburg-American

HAVE NO VALETS, SAYS GOMPERS

Labor Leader Calls on All to Be Helpful and Productive—Explanation of Alleged "Scarcity of Workers"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel P. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, gave out a statement on Friday, in which he said that the wants of labor, rather than excessive demand, were responsible for the present shortage. He urged that the use of flunkies, valets and other "unnecessary servants," be done away with as the first steps to meet the demand. In an interview given to the American Federationist, he says:

"Scarcity of labor is the explanation given for all manner of projects and changes. Every employer who cannot immediately find a person to do a particular kind of work, rather than moving furniture, at once raises a howl, 'scarcity of labor.' These various wails coming from many different places and constantly reiterated, become in the public mind an established fact, even without investigation, and today there is a general impression that there is a real scarcity of workers in this country, but scarcity is such a relative term that this impression cannot be accepted as a fact without investigation.

This matter is of serious importance, because there is at the present time under consideration a proposal for Government policies based on the supposed scarcity of labor. It has been the settled policy of large corporations such as the steel companies to have always available a mass of unemployed. These can be called on whenever needed, and dismissed as the temporary needs cease. As a result, these great corporation managers, when they find that they cannot readily pick up a hundred men for one or two hours' extra work, feel that they have been denied a condition that assured cheap labor and have at once declared a scarcity of workers.

"There has never been in the country a general comprehensive effort to give information of positions open or to enable workers out of employment to connect with the available positions. Until some sane, rational effort has been made and statistics are available showing that there is a real scarcity of workers for the whole country, there is no basis for the demand that hours of labor should be increased in order to overcome the scarcity of workers.

"One of the first steps in organizing for efficient production is to abolish the flunkies and the valets. Too many who might give productive service are engaged in useless labor that might better be dispensed with. Instead of flunkies, valets and servants to do for able bodied persons what they ought to do for themselves, let us have a nation every one of whom shall be independent, self-respecting, persons, engaged in productive work."

ADVERTISING MEN GIVE AID TO LIBRARIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—The first big public library advertising and publicity conference ever to be held, which took place in this city on Friday, turned out to be quite a success. Librarians from 30 to 40 towns and cities testified to the need of such discussion by their presence. At the close of the sessions on Thursday night resolutions were adopted looking toward the continuation of the conference.

The atmosphere of the practical advertiser was given the librarians by several men prominent in the advertising association of Chicago, which promoted the conference. Librarians and others told what advertising and publicity work the libraries were already doing.

The Chicago advertising men were probably a little surprised to see to what extent the libraries were already carrying on publicity work, while the librarians of course profited by contact with the advertising men.

Help for librarians coming from the conference, so George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, observed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, was not so much in any new ideas being given them, as having publicity plans with which they might have been familiar brought home in such a way as to recommend their use.

CONFERENCE ON COAL SITUATION

Coal dealers of Suffolk County have been invited by Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill to a conference on

the prospects of a coal shortage, to be held at the State House next Tuesday. Mr. Attwill says:

"It has been called to my attention by District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier that a serious situation confronts the Metropolitan District by reason of a probable shortage of coal during the coming year.

"Mr. Pelletier and I have had several conferences, and have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to have a meeting of the coal dealers in Suffolk County, who receive their coal by rail or water, to ascertain if some method cannot be worked out by which the coal supply will be conserved and there will be an equal and fair distribution of the same at a reasonable price, to the end that many people and industries will not be in want while others at the same time have a supply in excess of their needs.

"Accordingly, we have arranged for a meeting at Room 436, State House, at 10:30 a. m. on Tuesday next. You are invited to attend or send a representative."

POTATO DEALERS PAY HEAVY FINES

Fines were imposed upon five potato dealers in the United States District Court in Boston yesterday for "blacklisting" a Boston potato brokerage firm in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. Judge Morton presided, stating that he would have inflicted jail sentences had the general public suffered, instead of a firm, through the acts of the five defendants. Those who paid fines of \$1000 each were Carl C. King of Caribou, Me., John M. Hovey of Mars Hill and Clarence A. Powers of Maple Grove, Me., members of the listing committee of the Aroostook Potato Shippers Association, while Edward H. Doyle of New York and H. W. Sylvester of Boston, agents of the association, paid fines of \$250 each.

The indictments were brought on the complaint of R. E. McLatchy & Co. of Boston, who claimed that the association had "blacklisted" the firm for failure to conform with some of the selling rules. The McLatchy Company also brought civil suits against the five defendants, under the Sherman Act, and it was stated after the criminal proceedings had been concluded yesterday that this suit had been settled for \$22,750.

U. S. Atty. George W. Anderson urged the court to impose jail sentences, not for the purpose of punishing the defendants, he said, but to deter other handlers of food products from acting in a similar illegal manner. He admitted that the two agents were less guilty than the Maine shippers, Herbert Parker, for the defendants, claimed that his clients would be sufficiently punished if fines were imposed.

Before announcing the amount of the fines, Judge Morton stated that he would have imposed jail sentences had the defendants attempted to corner the market on potatoes.

The evidence disclosed at the trial, he said, showed that they combined for their own protection, but had exceeded their lawful powers by blacklisting dealers in such a way that other persons not members of the association were "compelled to boycott the blacklisted dealers. This secondary boycott was found to be illegal. The crime, however, said the court, was one of ignorance and selfishness, and the general public did not suffer.

The defendant King, who is president of the association, at once paid the fines of himself and the other defendants by writing out a check for the full amount and handing it to the clerk of the court.

SCHOOL CENTER ACTIVITIES CLOSING

With the month of May practically all the activities at the school centers come to a close. The few announcements for the week are as follows: Charlestown School Center—May 28, Eva W. White Dramatic Club; party in gymnasium; "community sing" in the hall. May 31, afternoon, closing exercises Mothers Club; evening, "all star night," entertainment in the hall by the various clubs, also motion pictures.

Roxbury School Center—May 28, members council. May 31, afternoon, Mothers Club, program by children of members.

Sherwin School Center—May 31, Mothers Club May Festival at Ruggles Street Neighborhood House; May-basket supper, entertainment.

Wells School Center—Parties on Wednesday evenings in June.

ROXBURY BOYS CLUB

The Roxbury Boys Club received a telegram last night from Supt. W. E. Dillon, who is attending the annual convention of the Boys Club of America at Buffalo, saying that the Roxbury club won first prizes in natural history and hammock making and third prize in carpentry. More than 150 clubs participated in the competition.

FOOD CONTROL HELP PLANNED

Office of Markets and Rural Organization Said to Be in Position to Aid Greatly Operation of the Food Bill

Passage of the food bill by the United States Congress, placing practically all foods under the control of Federal officials, would find the office of markets and rural organization of the Department of Agriculture in good form to serve the people by keeping the proper authorities informed of the movement of crops, their price and the general conditions to be expected, says J. C. Gilbert, assistant in market surveys at the Boston office. Although in use for only a little more than a year, the service has grown to such an extent that many wholesale and retail produce dealers say they would be unable to price their sales accurately without its assistance.

On March 27, 1916, the first report from the Boston office was circulated telling the trade conditions of three crops. Today, accurate statements of the progress, distribution and prices of 10 crops are given to the producer, middleman and consumer from this office.

Last year the service was delayed because public telegraph wires were used to receive the information from the field stations, but today a special wire connects the permanent offices of markets, so that the information is released when received. Special reports on particular crops and markets are given by the service, and just as in 1916 a special investigation was made of the condition in the Connecticut onion fields, this year, the Boston office is planning to render similar service to the cranberry growers of Cape Cod.

These reports, sent in from about 40 field stations from Florida to Maine and across the continent to the Washington apple orchards, keep the United States Government informed of every movement in the important crops, their progress and current prices in the largest markets. In time of Federal food control, this information could be turned to good advantage, says Mr. Gilbert, so that the year's experience gained in handling the work would facilitate the work of fair prices and equal distribution of the foodstuffs.

These daily reports, telling the market prices on carlots, the condition of the buying and the amount being shipped, are augmented by weekly summaries which show the progress of the crops, and this year, for the first time, give a comparison with last year's conditions. In addition to the report on onions, asparagus, cabbage, strawberries, tomatoes, potatoes, string beans, celery, watermelons and lettuce, issued from the Agricultural Department, there is a daily report on meat trade conditions started a few months ago. Monthly and semi-monthly reports on cold storage holdings of meats, creamery products and fruits are also issued by this office.

The United States Government, through this medium is able to observe the fluctuation of prices so that in the event of Federal control of foodstuffs, little change would be necessary, it is said, to make this department one of the most helpful. In each office of markets there are maps on which various colored pins show the movements of food.

Last December, C. J. Brand, chief of the office of markets, told of the progress of the work of his department before the Committee on Agriculture of the United States House. He said the whole study of the office is to furnish to public and Congress information upon which it may deal intelligently with food propositions and that it is the first attempt on the part of the United States Government to get this information and put it in a usable shape, intelligible to the average citizen.

"We are trying to bring about an improvement in the system of marketing in the country," Mr. Brand said, "through cooperation of the pro-

ducers, middlemen and consumers." During the first year of the market news service, a report shows that 19 crops were discussed, 3,296,010 bulletins distributed and 9170 requests for a continuation of the service received. The great majority of these requests asked for a continuation on the part of the producers as it was the best way they had for regulating their quotations to the buyers. "If the food bill passes," said Mr. Gilbert, "we will profit by past experience and be ready to do our bit."

TREATY DETAILS BETWEEN ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
QUITO, Ecuador.—The text of the treaty between Colombia and Ecuador, by which boundary disputes are settled and permanent agreement to arbitrate all differences made, has recently been published by the Department of Foreign Relations. This is of particular interest since it is the instrument which furnished the only basis which existed for the many rumors in circulation several months ago that Colombia and Ecuador had made a treaty against Venezuela and Peru.

"The two states expressly adopt the rule of compulsory arbitration," says Article 7 of the treaty; "they bind themselves to settle by this means all differences which occur between them, with no other exceptions than those established by the law and practice of nations, and they undertake to consolidate the mutual amity of the two governments, avoiding especially that any individual seeking to disturb the public order in one should find support or tolerance in the other."

Article 1 outlines the boundaries between the two republics; Article 2 establishes the ownership of certain islands at the mouth of the Mataje; Articles 3, 4 and 5 arrange for the setting up of permanent landmarks where there are not natural boundaries; in Article 6 the two countries recognize the reciprocal right of free navigation in common rivers; Article 7 provides for no change of citizenship except by declaration in cases of citizens of one country whose places of residence are transferred; to the sovereignty of the other, and Articles 9 and 10 provide for payment of expenses and ratification.

INDICTMENTS CAUSE ONION PRICE DROP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Premature publicity saved from indictment a score or more New York produce men who had speculated unlawfully in onions, in the opinion of P. Q. Foy, publisher of the New York Daily Market Report. That the Federal action taken in Boston, where 88 men were indicted, has helped to clear up the situation, is shown by the fact that the prices of onions in the local market continued the downward movement that began several days ago. Onions dropped today from 25 to 50 cents below the price of a week ago.

ALEPPO TEMPLE CELEBRATES

Celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the institution of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was held last night in the Mechanics Building. H. F. Niedringhaus, Imperial Potentate, was the guest of honor, and he was greeted by about 4000 Nobles. Walter R. Morrison, Potentate of Aleppo, presided over the exercises. Marshal Fred E. Bolton presented Imperial Potentate Niedringhaus. A class of 114 was initiated, bringing the total membership up to nearly 7800.

DYESTUFFS LIST PREPARED

On account of the many inquiries as to the extent of dye manufacture in the United States and the varieties available, the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has prepared a list of dyestuffs which may be obtained at any local office of the bureau or at headquarters in Washington.

WAR TRAFFIC A BIG PROBLEM

Howard Elliott Warns of Possible Conditions Which Will Infringe Upon Rights of Individuals in Meeting Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What the railroads are doing to help win the war, and how shippers and the public may cooperate in the effort to get the most work out of the railroads in this national emergency, were outlined by Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and a member of the railroad War Board, in an address before the National Industrial Traffic League, representing the shippers of the United States, at the New Willard Hotel on Friday. Mr. Elliott's address was the first comprehensive description that has been made by the railroad war organization, the special committee on national defense of the American Railway Association.

"The ambition of this committee," said Mr. Elliott, "is to make the railroad of the highest service to the Nation at this time, which is more serious and critical than the people as a whole perhaps realize.

"By increasing the efficiency," he said, "we hope to be able to serve all, but it may be necessary that non-essentials give way to the essentials, and every railroad and every industry must do its best to eliminate any waste of transportation that can be avoided. The railroads are confronted with the highest tide of business activity ever known in this country, and to serve the demand of the movement and of the Allies, it is going to be necessary to move food and fuel, instead of luxuries, and man-power and engine-power and fuel-power must be conserved to this end. If the railroads cannot meet all the demands that may be made upon them in addition to those of the Army and of the Navy and all other Government work, we will have to take the essentials first and not cry about the failure to move non-essentials."

SEEDSMEN MOBILIZE TO FIT OUT FARMERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—"Any danger which may have existed of a seed famine in the face of a world emergency has been largely minimized, if not wholly dispelled, as a result of a conference of seed specialists with representatives of the National Council of Defense in Washington recently," J. Clarence McCullough of Cincinnati, one of the largest wholesale seedsmen in the Middle West, says in the Public Ledger.

"What the manufacturers of America are planning to do to outfit the Government for a world war of the largest possible proportions the seedsmen are going to do for the farmers, so that food supplies without stint will be available," the Cincinnati declared. "This is a big problem, because America is going to go in for agriculture upon a scale scarcely even thought

of, let alone seriously contemplated. Every State in the country is planning to double, and probably to treble or quadruple its normal output of food supplies from the soil. Every resource at the disposal of the seedsmen will be exerted to make the supply of seeds equal to the demand.

"As a result of the war, America will have a great army of trained specialists. Tens of thousands of acres of worthless farms will be made productive, enriching the country. Out of this farming revival will come, the seed men believe, a demand for national legislation to stabilize the markets for wheat, corn and other farm products."

BOY SCOUTS TO VISIT 10,000,000 HOMES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Distribution of 10,000,000 Government-printed Liberty Loan applications among the thousands of Boy Scouts of America for the Scout bond-purchasing campaign from June 11 to 14 will be made soon. During the four days it is planned to have 200,000 members personally visit 50 homes each, in the hope of having every one of the 10,000,000 applications signed. The campaign is an outcome of a recent request by President Wilson that the organization undertake to aid the Treasury Department in disposing of the Liberty Bonds under the slogan, "Every Scout to save a soldier."

LABOR EXODUS MEASURE

RICHMOND, Va.—In order that something may be done quickly to stem the exodus of laborers from Richmond to other states, a special session of the Board of Aldermen has been called to consider a resolution placing the license tax on emigrant employment agencies at \$5000, says the Virginian. This \$5000 tax on employment bureaus will serve to stop the increasing number of cases of laborers being hired out to industries in other states, it is thought.

The Store of Individuality

Are You Knitting For Our Soldiers?

Good Shepherd Yarns

Which Are Sold in Boston at
E. T. Slattery Co.'s

are, first, of the very best quality; second, the assortment of colors is wide, including the Scotch tones used in the army and the navy blue used in the navy. Third, they are made at home—at Newton, Mass. Lastly, the prices are moderate, very low for yarns of such superiority.

Scotch Knitting Worsted, Shelland Floss, Vicuna Yarn, Cynget Yarn, etc., Needles, Bags, etc.

For Knitted Helmets, Wristlets, Mufflers, Bands, Socks, Stockings, Sleeveless Army and Navy Sweaters, Women's and Children's Garments, etc.

Books of instructions, with full page plates, showing exactly how to execute all the stitches.

This New Department adjoins our Handkerchief Department, on the Main Floor.

E. T. Slattery Co.

TREMONT ST. (Opposite Boston Common), BOSTON

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Moderate Priced Footwear

Never before has Thayer McNeil Company offered such values considering the prevailing high prices of shoes.

Ever since the present upward trend of footwear prices commenced we have devoted every energy toward keeping prices down. Our buying department has been notably successful in anticipating rises in the market prices. We believe that our customers should benefit by our judgment and have based the retail price of our shoes on what they cost us—not on what they are worth today.

Our new store, with its additional facilities, has enabled us to extend greatly our range of footwear both in style and price.

We are now able to offer Thayer McNeil footwear at the moderate prices indicated in the illustrations. An inspection of our Spring and Summer footwear is well worth while.

Free Delivery Anywhere in the United States.
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Black Russia Calf Walking Pump with Military Heel. A most serviceable and graceful shoe.

\$6.00

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White Buckskin Colonial Pump with white covered heel and buckle of the same material. A beautifully designed shoe.

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Rogers Peet Suits Surpass in Style

Young men find these famous New York suits superior in every way—smarter in style, better in fabric, finer in workmanship, richer in quality.

\$25.00 to \$45.00

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Speaking at Winchester last week, Ex-President Taft said: "We must win this war in order to prevent future wars."

Surely a grand cause—a cause that you'll want to help—a war against war.

Buy a Liberty Bond

and help your Government win this war. Buy one for your boy and your girl and tell them why. Buy as many as you can afford and buy them now.

Easy to buy Liberty Bonds. \$1 down for each \$50 bond—final payment due August 30. No commission or brokerage to pay—no taxes—and banks will safeguard them for you free of charge.

Now is the time to act.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

TONE BALANCE
QUARTET IDEAL

Chamber Music Methods of
Berkshire String Quartet Noted
by Mr. Kortschak, Violinist,
and Mr. Stoeber, Cellist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That musical factor known in university extension lecture parlance as the "creative listener," has apparently begun to make himself felt. And he is showing his influence right at the point where the people who have in late years been laboring to popularize art would like to have him show it. He is asserting himself, as a movement started by the Berkshire String Quartet can be read in chamber music. The creative listener is making a demand in the interests of common sense. He is requiring that the men in a string quartet organization be what they pretend to be; that they no longer go on the platform as one principal figure with three secondary figures in attendance, but that they appear actually as four players.

Two members of the Berkshire String Quartet, Hugo Kortschak, the first violinist, and Emmerman Stoeber, the violoncellist, in talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, took a viewpoint which can hardly be explained but by reference to the creative listener; or if not to him, at least to some reversed aesthetic force.

Music is discussed, as a rule, as though it were an invention of composers and interpreters. It is taken in the generality of criticism as something contrived by a set of trained mechanicians for the pleasure or the astonishment of the public. Or, to speak in abstract terms, musical expression and musical appreciation are usually thought of as standing to each other, respectively, as cause and effect. But there seems no positive reason why the relation should not be turned the other way around, and why appreciation should not be considered as being the cause and expression of the effect.

According to this idea, the source of music would be the audience, instead of the artist; and a musical composition, quite to the contrary of regular critical thinking, would be the product neither of those who write it nor of those who perform it, but of those who listen to it.

On such ground may be explained the tendency of writers today—take Stravinsky for an example—to make every note of their scores convey a thought, and the tendency of players to make every motion of their hands have a recognizable purpose. The modern public wants to know what each sound in a sonata or a symphony is for; it wants to know what each individual in an assemblage of performers is doing. It must be intellectually certain as to what each element contributes to the outcome, else it does not find the outcome pleasing, and accordingly it withholds its applause.

The situation finds summing up in the unmistakable demand on the part of the public for tone balance. To illustrate: One of the most approved musical reforms of the last two years in New York has been effected at the Metropolitan Opera House, where Mr. Bodanzky, as conductor, has subordinated the volume of sound in the orchestra, so that the singers can be systematically heard, even in works of Wagner. On the other side of the question, one of the least favored types of musical art in recent seasons has been choral singing. And in choral societies, poor balance of the four voice divisions of soprano, contralto, tenor and bass is the rule.

The avowed opinion of listeners here and there has long been that string quartet music, as commonly played, with the first violinist regulating the performance and keeping his tone more prominent than that of his associates, is improperly balanced. The unvoiced opinion of the public is no doubt the same. And the state of affairs is one that the men of the Berkshire String Quartet declare they will try to correct.

Mr. Kortschak, speaking for the new organization, with a comment of approval every now and then from Mr. Stoeber, said: "We have all four come together on equal terms; and in the short time we have been at work, we think we have obtained better results than if we were assembled in the old way, with the first violinist as leader. We think we have proved that the quartet, with Beethoven, especially the last ones, and the C minor and A minor quartets of Brahms point to the independence of each player as the ideal condition. We have practiced for a year now, last summer at Pittsfield, Mass., and the past winter in New York, learning the repertoire; and we shall not consider our preparation complete until we have studied together three years.

"We shall stick to our plan, which is a new one, of having each man have in forming the interpretation. For we get encouragement not only from the music of Beethoven and Brahms, but from that of French composers as well, like Franck, D'Indy, Chausson and Debussy. In these writers' works, which have not been heard so much as they ought to be, we have found great opportunities for individualizing the instruments.

"According to our method, a work must be presented so that all the parts have their full value. We are not a quartet of one—the first violinist conducting and occupying the main place in the attention of the audience—nor are we a quartet of two, with the first violinist and the violoncellist



The Berkshire String Quartet

Left to right: Hugo Kortschak, Emmerman Stoeber, Clarence Evans, Hermann Felber, Jr.

taking the leading roles. But we are a quartet of four."

"Yes," assented Mr. Stoeber; "and under this arrangement everybody is interested, because everybody has a chance to develop his own views."

"Necessarily," Mr. Kortschak concluded, "arguments and discussions arise. But there is just where our hope for progress comes in."

Three of the members of the Berkshire String Quartet, Mr. Kortschak, Mr. Stoeber and the second violinist, Hermann Felber Jr., have played in the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, under that industrious laborer in the cause of tone balance, Frederick Stock. Mr. Kortschak was second concertmaster of the orchestra for a number of seasons. Mr. Stoeber studied the violoncello with Hugo Becker, and was formerly a member of a quartet in Munich. He played at the first desk of the Chicago orchestra violoncellos in 1914-15. The viola player, Clarence Evans, has been a member of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, in the conductorships of Mr. Hadley and Mr. Herz. He was first viola player in the organization.

The Berkshire String Quartet, while not going regularly on the concert circuit next season, is to make a few public appearances. According to the present schedule, it will play in Boston in November, in New York in December and February and in Chicago in January.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—With Sir Thomas Beecham's Company doing valuable educational work in the provinces, opera is at the moment rather conspicuously absent from London. The metropolitan opera goes, however, will bear his deprivation lightly if it means, as it should, that Manchester and Birmingham are being incited to acquire opera and opera houses of their own. The success of the Manchester dramatists who graduated through Miss Horniman's repertory enterprise made a Lancashire accent almost de rigueur in a certain type of modern play. Why not a Manchester school of opera? Instead of borrowing the fashionable accent of Paris, or Petrograd, its composers should get into their music something of the vigor and homely cadence of their own dialect. One of the biggest problems that confront the operatic composer is for them already solved; their dramatists could supply libretti on the spot. No date is yet announced for the return of the Beecham Company to London, but the Carl Rosa Opera Company, which, under the new management, are reviving their old spirit of enterprise, have arranged with the lessees of the Garrick Theater to begin a season on or about Thursday, May 3. This famous and time-honored organization has not been seen in London for several years, although it has, at intervals, visited the suburbs. By the special request of Mr. Van Noorden, Mrs. Carl Rosa has consented to emerge from her long retirement and will undertake the personal direction and supervision of the forthcoming season. The company was first heard in London in 1875, and a memorable feature of their initial season was the revival of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," with Santley in the chief part. At the Lyceum, a year later, Santley was also heard under the same auspices, in the first London production of Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman."

The program of the joint recital of violin and pianoforte sonatas, given by Mr. Albert Sammons and Mr. William Murdoch, included two native works of decidedly different character. The fine, virile qualities of Mr. John Ireland's sonata have already been mentioned in these columns, and it would be fatter to say that the unpublished sonata in D minor by Coleridge-Taylor with its mild melodious and time-honored simplicities came through the comparison at all well. A Beethoven sonata completed the program, and, like other works, was admirably played by the concert givers.

Mr. Reginald de Koven, whose opera,

"The Canterbury Pilgrims," was recently produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where, according to the London Daily Telegraph, he became famous as a brilliant pianist and the composer of a notorious vase.

Mr. Serge de Diaghilew has invited the Spanish composer, Manuel de Falla, to join the select circle of those who write for the Russian ballet. In an interesting biographical sketch Mr. Jean-Aubry describes de Falla as the most striking figure of the Spanish school of today. There is little doubt that tomorrow he will be a composer of European fame. Manuel de Falla was born at Cadiz. There he began learning music very early, under the direction of Mlle. Elois Gallardo. He studied harmony with Alejandro Otero and Enrique Broca; later he went to Madrid, where he pursued his studies first with Jose Trigo (pianoforte), then with Felipe Pedrell, the great Catalan composer (composition). He was still under 14 when the first prize for pianoforte playing was unanimously awarded to him by the Madrid Academy of Music. From 1890 to 1904 he divided his time between playing as a pianist, and composing many operatic, chamber, and pianoforte works; but none of these was published. In 1905 he won a competition, organized by the Madrid Academy of Fine Arts, with "La Vida Breve," a lyrical drama in two acts and four scenes. This work was performed at the Opéra-Comique, Paris, in January, 1914. M. Jean-Aubry describes "La Vida Breve" as a Spanish "Cavalleria Rusticana," but with this essential difference, that it is "Cavalleria Rusticana" composed by a consummate musician, penetrated with a keen desire to express his thoughts without making easy concessions to the mob. Since the war "La Vida Breve" has won great success on various Spanish stages. Another operatic work, "El Amor Brujo," a gitaneria in one act and two scenes, was performed at the Lara Theater in Madrid during 1915. This work, however, proved too revolutionary for popular taste. By re-orchestration and suppression of the voice parts, de Falla has transformed the opera into a symphonic suite, thus reversing the procedure by which Granados turned his pianoforte "Goyescas" into an opera. Another important symphonic work is "Noches en los Jardines de España" ("Nights in the Gardens of Spain") with the subtitle of "Symphonic Impressions for Pianoforte and Orchestra." The ballet for M. de Diaghilew on which de Falla is now working is based on a subject taken from Alarcón's "El Sombrero de Tres Picos" ("The Three-Cornered Hat").

MANCHESTER, England.—Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" was first produced in Manchester by the Quinlan Company in 1911, and the leading part was then sung by the lady who is now singing it in Sir Thomas Beecham's production—Miss Jeanne Brola. Mr. Robert Parker was Rance and Mr. Walter Hyde played Dick Johnson. Owing to unforeseen difficulties, due to war conditions, the new production of "Il Trovatore" has been withdrawn. The repertory for the week includes "Faust," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "La Bohème," "Louise," "Othello," "Samson and Delilah," "Boris Godounov," and "The Fair Maid of Perth."

The Tuesday midday concert of the Committee for Music in War Time was arranged by Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. J. Aikman Forsyth. Miss Desirée Ellinger, Miss Evelyn Arden, and Mr. Foster Richardson were the vocalists, and Mr. Thomas Chapman was the pianist.

BIRMINGHAM, England.—The Carl Rosa Opera Company closed their visit at the Prince of Wales Theater with an excellent performance of "Il Trovatore." Promoted by the Lady Mayores (Mrs. Brooks), a special matinee, in aid of the funds for Miss Lena Ashwell's concert at the front, has been given at the Theater Royal.

Mr. Martin Harvey, Miss Dorothy Silk, Miss Olga Haley, Mr. Constantin Strosco, Mr. Sidney Brooks, Mr. John Goss, Mr. Arthur Cooke, Mr. Richard Wassell, and an augmented orchestra, contributed to the program.

LEEDS, England.—The following artists appeared at a concert given by the Anglo-Belgian Concert Party: Mlle. Marcelle Parys of the Antwerp and Paris Opera, Miss Nellie Walker, M. Leo Canter, violinist; Mr. Arthur Steurbaut (Opera, Antwerp); Mr. Isidore Osselly (Royal Opera, Ghent), and M. Georges Mertens, pianist. The repertory of the Carl Rosa Opera Company during their first week at the Grand Theater includes "Madame Butterfly," "Faust," "The Tales of Hoffmann," "Il Trovatore," "The Magic Flute," and the elderly, but popular, "Bohemian Girl."

LIVERPOOL, England.—Sir Edward Elgar's "For the Fallen" and Sullivan's "The Golden Legend" have recently been given by the chorus and orchestra of the Philharmonic Society in aid of St. Dunstan's Hostel. The soloists were Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Margaret Balfour, Mr. Alfred Heather and Mr. Norman Alth.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A series of four orchestral concerts will be given on May 5, 12, 19 and 26 by the Royal Symphony Orchestra. The conductor and pianist will be Prof. Donald Francis Tovey, and the vocalists, Miss Flora Woodman and Mr. Gervase Elwes.

LOS ANGELES FORMS
COMMUNITY CHORUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—At a meeting held the evening of May 7, permanent organization was effected of the Community Music Club, which is designed to centralize the musical activities of Los Angeles, and especially to promote the formation of a large chorus. From this chorus body district choruses will be formed to sing in the schools, at patriotic meetings, and ceremonies in the various centers. Officers elected to direct the efforts of the club were: Seward A. Simons, president; Mrs. J. G. Anderson, vice-president; William H. Lott, treasurer, and Miss Kie Julie Christensen, secretary.

Practically every musical club in the city and woman's club having a music section was represented at the meeting, delegates being present from the Music Teachers' Association, Musicians Club, Matinee Musical Club, St. Cecilia Club, Dominant Musical Club, Orpheus Club, Ellis Club, Lyric Club, and the Schubert Club, and from the musical sections of the University Club, Federated Women's Clubs, Ebell Club, Friday Morning Club, Gamut Club, Monday Club, Polytechnic High School, State Normal School, University of Southern California, Lincoln High School.

It is understood that this is entirely a "people's movement." A central committee, representing each of the musical clubs of the city, was appointed to have charge of the several departments included in the work of the organization, and the Hamburger Theater was placed by its owners at the disposal of the federation for the holding of a series of concerts furthering its campaign. The first of these, given the afternoon of May 11, proved even a greater success than was anticipated, for the auditorium was taxed to its capacity, several hundred persons being unable to gain admittance. Admission was free, as it will be for most of the concerts projected. The program, with the exception of two "cello numbers," was made up entirely of the compositions of Gertrude Ross, a local song writer, five of the offerings being musical settings to verses of a Los Angeles writer, Corinne B. Dodge. The soloists were Mrs. Grace Widney Mabey, Mme. Hesse-Sprott and Harold Procter, with Howard Martindale as "cellist."

THEODORE PRESSER
AND FOUNDATION
TO AID MUSICIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Last July Theodore Presser of this city had the satisfaction of bringing true his own dream, and knowing that the realization would be for the benefit of faithful toilers in the musical vineyard who after the heat of the day are entitled to rest and have not the means to retire. Mr. Presser is an idealist, and the incarnation of modesty; the type of man in whose commercial success those who know him rejoice, for it is combined with no auto-apotheosis.

Mr. Presser had his musical training in this country and then at Leipzig, and in 1883, at the age of 35, found himself possessed of the sum of \$250 which he had saved from his income as a music teacher for many years. In that year, with the meager capital at his command, he started the Etude, then published at Lynchburg, a musical journal which has since grown to a circulation of several hundred thousand. Later, the office of publication was removed to Philadelphia, where Mr. Presser has built up a music-publishing business of large proportions.

In 1893, in an address before the Music Teachers National Convention in Chicago, Mr. Presser first broached the plan which he has now carried into effect. His further inspiration came from a visit in 1899 to the Casa di Riposo per Musicisti (House of Rest for Musicians) founded by Verdi in Milan. In 1906, in a remodeled residence in the central part of Philadelphia, he started the Presser Home. This modest establishment was superseded in 1913 by a fine building, as completely equipped as a hotel, in the residential suburb of Germantown. The building cost \$200,000 and can accommodate from 60 to 80 "guests." The conditions of entrance are a teaching career extending over a quarter of a century, a minimum age of 65, and an admission fee of \$200. There are at present 35 persons in the Home, who find themselves surrounded by every possible provision for their comfort, with none of the distasteful appurtenances of ordinary institutional life.

In connection with the development of this pet idea of a place of repose for superannuated musicians, Mr. Presser has for years made it his habit to distribute sums for the relief of needy musicians who were not applicants for admission to his Home, and for scholarships to promising pupils in musical schools. That these activities might be correlated and placed on an executive foundation he established last July this board of trustees for the administration of "The Presser Foundation": Richard L. Austin, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia; Dr. Hugh A. Clarke, professor of music at the University of Pennsylvania; James Francis Cooke, editor of the Etude; William E. Hetzel, general manager of the Theodore Presser Company; Henry La Barre Jayne, president of the University Extension Society; Herbert J. Tiley, manager of Strawbridge & Clothier; Henry L. Wiener, attorney.

Mr. Presser, for the sustenance of the Foundation, has created an endowment fund of more than half a million dollars (the exact amount is not officially given), and has let it be known that he will increase the sum from time to time.

Applications for individual scholarships are not considered by the Foundation. All applications must come from institutions, since "no provision is made to grant scholarships except through institutions of learning, where the practical study of music is made part of the course. Last year 40 scholarships were awarded, and this year it is expected that the number will reach 65. A circular of particulars may be obtained by addressing the Department of Scholarships of the Presser Foundation, Philadelphia. Applications for relief are addressed to the Department for the Relief of Deserving Musicians.

Mr. Presser is supplementing his other altruistic efforts by the erection of model dwelling houses for his employees.

Bethlehem
Bach Festival

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JUNE 2—2 P. M. and 5 P. M.
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PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Savoy company gave an excellent performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers," directed by Camille Zeckwer. This excellent organization of amateurs was founded 15 years ago by Dr. Alfred Reginald Allen for the express purpose of giving Gilbert and Sullivan's works. There was in the performance a refreshing absence of the slap-stick vulgarisms that disgrace the speech and gesture of the average musical comedian. It was delightful to see a cast entering into its work with the spirit and feeling of stage-habituated thespians and still preserving the atmosphere of refinement in the midst of the fun which the composer of the score and the progenitor of the libretto described as their design when they gave to the world these little masterpieces of good music and good taste. Charles Francis Ward was a debonair Duke, who trolled and ogled to ingratiating purpose; "Elsie Brinton, the Duchess, was a lovely actress, who came alive from a canvas of Gainsborough or Sir Peter Lely, not forgetting to sing the part as well as to look it; Clarence Brinton's Don was an inquisitor calculated to reconcile his victim even to the thumbscrew and the stake. The gondoliers and the contadine filled the stage with a rollicking pantomime of plangent and various color; the orchestra manfully dealt with the tripping measures of Sullivan's clarified idiom; and the proceeds of the four performances went to send poor children to the seashore and to fit out a hospital base for France.

Reginald de Koven in six weeks evolved the 360 pages of the score for the "Masque of the American Drama," given out of doors at the University of Pennsylvania. He had admirably caught the spirit and flavor of the highly spectacular transactions, in which hundreds of performers were concerned and the lamentably meager patronage was not ascribable to the quality of his contribution to the proceedings.

PHILHARMONIC PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Philharmonic Orchestra, Josef Stransky, conductor, is to give a Beethoven-Brahms cycle next season in the Thursday, Friday and Sunday subscription series of concerts. Included in the program will be Beethoven's ninth symphony, presented with the assistance of the Oratorio Society. The soloists for the year will be Mmes. Culp and Manen and Messrs. Hofmann, Cassis, Kreisler, Gabriilowitsch, Friedberg, Grainger and Grauer. Next season will be the seventh that Mr. Stransky has led the orchestra. He has been reengaged for a term of three years.

FREEDOM EXPRESSED
IN VOLGA BOATSONG

Commenting on the facts given in an editorial note in The Christian Science Monitor on May 12, as to the revolutionary Russians having discarded the Imperial State hymn, by Lvoff, and having adopted the "Song of the Volga Boatmen," arranged by Stravinsky, Prof. Leo Wiener of Harvard University said:

"All Russian students of the seventies and eighties knew the boat-song. It expresses the freedom of the men who pulled the boats up the Volga, singing as they worked. It is an old piece, very popular, and one the revolutionists would naturally take over. Like another favorite student song, the 'Dubinushka,' which expresses the broad expanse of the peasant country, it was at times looked down on by the officials of the old order. Yet it contains no direct political references."

In recent years, since the center of European musical interest has been shifting toward Russia, the "Song of the Volga Boatmen" has frequently been performed by recital singers. The "Dubinushka" also has appeared on formal song programs here and there.

NEW ORLEANS MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Great improvement technically was noticed at the second concert of the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Schuyten, conductor. At this concert Alexander Blackman, violinist, was soloist, playing the Mendelssohn concerto in E, op. 64. The program included besides this number, the unfinished symphony in B minor, Schubert, the "Peer Gynt" suite, No. 2, Grieg, and the overture to "Tannhäuser," Wagner. The orchestra has been established less than a year, but is meeting with cordial support.

MME. GALLI-CURCI IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Amelita Galli-Curci won a signal triumph in this city when 3000 people assembled in Massey Hall to hear her sing. Her program included "Caro mio ben," Giordani; "Per la gloria," Bononcini; "Voilà que sapete," Mozart; "Tartarini Napolitana," Rossini; "Bell Song," from "Lakmé," Debussy; "Menuet de Martini," "Les quinze ans de Rosette," "Au bord de la Fontaine," Weckerlin; "Chanson de Solveig," Grieg; "Bourbonnais," Auber; "Little Dorry," Sepilli; "Maiden's Wish," Chopin; "Cecileares," Chapi, and the Mad Scene from "Lucia," Donizetti. Homer Samuels, pianist, and Manuel Benner, flutist, were the assisting artists. A return engagement has been arranged for September.

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OKLAHOMA HAS 193 GRADUATES

Largest Number in the History of the University—Curtis Lee Laws to Deliver the Commencement Address on June 5

NORMAN, Okla.—One hundred and ninety-three men and women will be granted degrees by the University of Oklahoma at the annual commencement exercises, June 5. This is the largest number to receive degrees in any year in the history of the university. One hundred and twenty will receive the degree of bachelor of arts alone. The school of education leads in the number of certificates granted to graduates. A total of 55 will be granted certificates to teach.

Commencement exercises will begin on June 1 and last until June 5, features being the commencement day program, on June 5, and the class reunions by the classes of 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1912. Curtis Lee Laws, lecturer and journalist of New York City, will deliver the commencement address. Dr. W. H. B. Ueh, Oklahoma City, will give the baccalaureate sermon.

The commencement recital of the graduates of the school of fine arts will be given on the night of June 2, Saturday. The baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, will be given on the campus. A special exhibition of drawings and paintings in the art departments, and demonstrations in museums and laboratories are being provided for Monday afternoon, to illustrate the growth of the university. The annual luncheon for "O" men will be held at noon, with the former heroes of gridiron, track, court, gymnasium and diamond the guests of the athletic association.

The annual reception of President and Mrs. Brooks to seniors, their parents, faculty, alumni and other visitors will be held from 4 to 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Commencement day exercises will begin with a procession of the State Board of Education, faculty members, alumni and seniors at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Degrees will be conferred following the address by Mr. Laws. The closing event of the occasion will be the annual buffet luncheon of the alumni association in the gymnasium.

MUSIC NOTES

Popular orchestral concerts and popular performances of opera are among the efforts of the day that will be difficult to break from project into actualization. A year ago an orchestra for giving the lighter masterworks of the repertory was on the point of being organized in Boston, but its playing has not yet been heard. Last fall the Civic Opera movement was launched under grandiose auspices, but its singing remains silent. The people here, like the people of so many other cities, do not respond to those who try to take music off the elevated and specialized plane upon which the concert managers of the last 20 years have been putting it. They insist on confining their attention to famous solo artists and to privately sustained symphony and opera institutions. In a democratic age they refuse, apparently, to regard music in a democratic light. They have even gone back on choral singing. They no longer care for music festivals, with oratorio as the main attraction.

All this doubtless results from the superior importance the performer is supposed to have. The interpretation is a greater matter than the composition. Indeed, it can perhaps be shown that if the possibility of very effective and grandiloquent interpretation is wanting in a piece of music, that piece has small chance of life in the modern concert repertory.

But the theory of popular concerts has its champions. In Boston, a popular symphony enterprise may be started next season by the orchestra which Emil Mollenhauer has been rehearsing every Thursday morning throughout the winter at Convention Hall, St. Botolph Street. The players are members of the Musicians Protective Association, and they will be ready, if the times are favorable, and if the exigencies of the times permit enough of them to reassemble in the fall, to give a regular schedule of performances at moderate prices.

"Music in Boston," Mr. Mollenhauer remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who visited Convention Hall at one of the last rehearsals, "is all top and bottom. There are a great number of works which the big orchestras do not touch and which the little ones cannot handle. Some of these works we shall play, if we go before the public. And then, too, we shall produce works of native composers who at present never get an opportunity to be heard. We shall let composers try their pieces to find out how they sound. We shall also give an opening to pianists who are competent to play as soloists in concertos, but who are denied the privilege at present.

Whatever difficulties the new orchestra may labor under in winning attention, it has the great advantage of believing in itself. Its work is earnestly supported by the president of the Musicians Protective Association, Frederic C. Kingman, and by the officers and members of the association generally. "The men," as Mr. Kingman put it, "find the rehearsals a good school. They are getting drill in orchestral routine, so that whenever any of them secure engagements which call for symphony playing, they will be able to do the work."

DENVER CUTS OUT PARTY CLAIMS

Right to Control Election Machinery Denied—Voters Take a Step Toward Municipal Ownership in Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—The right of political parties as such to share in the control of the election machinery of Denver was denied by a majority of the voters who participated in the municipal election. This city now elects three commissioners to supervise elections, all being chosen without regard to political affiliation. The proposed change provided, through amendment to the city charter, for the election of one commissioner for a term of four years and the selection of two others by the county judge, from lists submitted to him by the county chairman of each of the two major political parties, the commissioners so selected to serve two-year terms. The proposition lost by a vote of more than two to one.

The election commission amendment proposed also to abolish the preferential system of voting, which obtains here in municipal elections. As a result of the wishes of the majority as expressed at the polls, however, the system will remain whereby the people express their preference by casting first, second and "other choice" votes for candidates. Under this plan a candidate can be elected by obtaining a majority of all first-choice votes cast, by a majority of all first and second-choice votes cast if no winner is determined by first-choice votes alone, or by a plurality of all first, second and "other choice" votes.

Since the system has been in operation in Denver only one candidate has been elected by obtaining a majority of first-choice votes. A member of the City Council was reelected on first-choice votes alone at this spring's election.

A modified form of single tax, proposed through an amendment to the city charter, was defeated by a 4 to 1 vote. The plan limited to a minimum of one-tenth of one mill and a maximum of one mill taxes levied for municipal purposes upon personal property and improvements on land. If adopted, it would have meant that the bulk of revenue for municipal purposes would have come from taxes on land, franchises and rights of way privileges.

The high cost of living and war prices entered into the election when a charter amendment increasing the pay of policemen and firemen 15 per cent was adopted. Another wage increase plan, through which the City Council might, if it wished, increase the pay of all city employees, was voted down. A third wage proposition—increasing the pay of city laborers from \$2.50 to \$3 per day and of laborers with teams from \$5 to \$6 per day—was carried by a big majority.

A step nearer municipal ownership was taken through the adoption of a proposal to submit, at a subsequent election, the question of the purchase by the city of the system of the Denver Union Water Company. The "water question" has been a source of strife in Denver for years, but the action taken at this election virtually assures an amicable settlement of the problem.

Nine members, composing the full City Council, were elected. A majority are in harmony with the present city administration; headed by Robert W. Speer, Mayor.

COMING LECTURES

Saturday
Reginald W. Bird, chairman of the agricultural department of the Chamber of Commerce, and Frank V. Thompson, in charge of the organization of high school boys for farm work, will talk on the food situation in Massachusetts, at the Twentieth Century Club, at 1 p. m.

Sunday
A talk will be given by J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. in the Museum of Fine Arts, Sunday at 3:45 p. m. Mr. Coolidge will make a circuit of the galleries beginning with the Master Gallery, and Henry L. Seaver will talk on religious paintings in Gallery X of the Evans wing, at 4:30 p. m.

Monday
Boston Public Library, lecture to amateur gardeners, Copley Square, in evening.

Tuesday
Miss Helen Green, Colonial Lunch Room, will lecture on simplicity, at the headquarters of Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston Street, at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Barrett Wendell will give a school lecture in connection with the work of arousing patriotism among the school children, under the auspices of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, at the Dudley School, at 9:30 a. m.

Friday
Mrs. Harriet L. B. Darling, lecturer and food demonstrator, will talk on practical economics, at the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston Street, at 3:30 p. m.

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IGNACE PADEREWSKI TALKS ON POLAND

In Jordan Hall Friday evening, a program of oratory, drama and music was given for the benefit of Polish children. Ignace J. Paderewski, the pianist, opened the program, making an address on the history and present condition of Poland, but taking no part in the music. A group of dramatic performers, including Miss Helena Adamowska, J. D. Morse, E. P. Goodnow and J. Voytovich, interpreted a piece in three acts by Dorothea M. Hughes. A chorus and a group of instrumental players presented musical numbers under the direction of Josef Adamowski.

Mr. Paderewski in his address emphasized many of the points which he made when he appeared as orator a year ago last fall in Symphony Hall, noting that Poland before the war was a nation of 35,000,000 people, all speaking the same tongue and fostering the same ideals. He referred to the contributions Poland has made to art, and he described the difficulties under which it has long labored on account of being surrounded by a number of nations of the autocratic type. He contended that it has always stood for liberty, and that it has been the starting place of many modern institutions. He showed, furthermore, that in times of political stress in Europe it has been a refuge for the oppressed.

Speaking of the present crisis on the American side of the water, he declared that no people would be truer to the United States than the Poles who in recent years had come to the country to settle.

DESTROYED FRENCH FLAG SOUTH MERRIMACK, N. H.

Youngerburgh, a German, who has been in this country 18 years, was sentenced to a year in jail and fined \$50 for destroying a French flag. The jail sentence later was suspended. Witnesses testified that Youngerburgh saluted the Stars and Stripes immediately after destroying the French flag.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Five dollars a year for five years has been pledged to Radcliffe College

by every member of the senior class, the amount raised to be used either for endowment purposes or the completion of the wall around the campus. Miss Lillian Adlon of Boston has been elected president of the History Club for next year. Miss Eleanor Lee of Brookline has been elected captain of the 1918 basketball team. The Radcliffe News Board announces the following additions to the reportorial staff from the incoming sophomore class: Misses Elizabeth Boddy of Lawrence, Eloise Hubbard of Taunton, Ruth Jaeger of Allendale, N. J., Vera Mikol of Boston, Elizabeth Munroe of Boston, and Mildred Price of Brookline.

MANY SCHOOLS IN BOWDOIN GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Me.—More out of the State schools than ever before will be represented at the annual Bowdoin College interscholastic outdoor track and field meet to be held on Whittier Field today. The Huntington School of Boston will send six men, and a year ago they came within half a point of winning the meet. Hebron Academy has won the meet for many years, with the exception of 1916 when it was not represented. The meet will probably be held on Huntington and Hebron. Concord (N. H.) High School will be represented by seven men and Tilton Academy has registered three. Berlin (N. H.) High School will send a team.

One of the individual stars of the meet will be Emory of the Maine Central Institute who last year was the high point man of the meet and contributed largely to the victory of his school. Altogether there are 23 schools enrolled. Several schools, including Bangor High, Bath High and Brunswick High, which have participated in Bowdoin meets for many years, will be absent, having given up track this spring. There are 88 entries altogether. The events include the 100-yard, 220-yard and 440-yard dashes, the 880-yard and one-mile runs, 120-yard high hurdles, 220-yard low hurdles, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, 12-pound shot put, 12-pound hammer throw and discus throw. This is the only track meet at Bowdoin this spring, varsity work having been abandoned.

UNITARIANS CLOSE ANNIVERSARY WEEK

With the annual meeting of the Unitarian Historical Society in King's Chapel, the session of the Young People's Religious Union, First Parish Church, Cambridge, and the fiftieth anniversary of the Free Religious Association in Ford Hall, the anniversary week of the American Unitarian Association came to a close yesterday. War prohibition resolutions were passed at the session of the Young People's Religious Union, and these officers elected: The Rev. F. A. Elliot, Cambridge president; Carl A. Wetherell, Watertown, vice-president, and O. R. McDermid, Belmont, treasurer, and Nathan Springer of Medford, Pa., field secretary.

At the annual business meeting of the association the following officers were elected: President, Henry H. Edes; vice-president, the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., treasurer, John W. Denny; secretary, the Rev. George Hale Reed; librarian, the Rev. Henry Wilder Foote; directors, Winslow Warren, the Rev. Roger S. Forbes, the Rev. Howard N. Brown, D. D., Miss L. Freeman Clarke and the Rev. Charles E. Park, D. D.

EDUCATION BOARD OFFICERS CHANGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The General Education Board announced on Friday night appropriations amounting to \$878,004. They include \$36,500 for farm demonstration, club work and boys' corn and tomato clubs in Maine and New Hampshire. Frederick T. Gates has resigned from the chairmanship of the board, and has been succeeded by Wallace Buttrick, who has come president. Abraham Flexner has been made secretary and E. C. Sage assistant secretary.

MARINES GET HONOR MEDALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Medals of honor for gallantry in action during the disturbance in Haiti in 1915 have been awarded to three officers and three enlisted men in the Marine Corps by Secretary Daniels. Lieut.-Col. Smedley D. Butler, First Serg. Ross L. Iams and Corporal Samuel Gross were decorated for leading an attack which resulted in the surrender of Ft. Riviere. The others honored were: Capt. William P. Uphur, Capt. Edward A. Ostermann and Gunnery Sergeant Daniel Daly, who with only 35 enlisted men under them, dispersed a force of about 400 Cocos near Ft. Liberté.

MAINE LIBRARIANS ELECT

KITTERY, Me.—The Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, librarian of the Maine State Library, was elected president of the Maine Library Association at its twenty-fourth annual meeting. William B. Hartshorn, librarian at Bates College and chairman of the Maine Library Commission, and Miss Anna L. Prescott of Auburn, were chosen vice-presidents. Miss Marion Brainerd of Augusta and Miss Edna A. Goddard of Saco, were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively. About 40 librarians were present.

RAILROAD TO HIRE WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Superintendent of the Puget Sound Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad has issued an order to all employing officials of the division instructing them, in filling vacancies and new positions, to employ women instead of men wherever women are able to do the work required.

CRAB APPLES NOW IN BLOOM

Many Parts of World Represented in Beautiful Display of Blossoms Now to Be Seen at the Arnold Arboretum

Although held back for nearly two weeks by the late spring, the crab apple trees at the Arnold Arboretum are now blooming freely, and constitute the first important flower display of the season. Many parts of the world have been drawn upon to provide this display, some of the most ornamental coming from Siberia, while others are contributed by China and Japan.

Native crab apples are also included, one of the most beautiful of all being the one popularly known as the Bechtel crab. This wonderfully beautiful tree attracts more attention, according to Professor Sargent, than almost any other plant within the arboretum borders. Professor Sargent believes, however, that several of the other American crab apples might be used to distinct advantage for wood borders and forest glades, as well as to combine with the flowering dogwood, the shad bush, and some of the native hawthornes in forest parks and along country roadsides.

The crab apples will continue to bloom for several weeks, those of the American variety following the earlier flowering Asiatic and Siberian kinds. Flowers have also begun to appear along the famous azalea path, the beautiful, low, compact, round topped Rhododendron Poukhanense, from Korea, now being in full bloom. This is really a remarkable shrub, and is blooming better this year than ever before. It is especially valuable because of the fact that the most severe New England winter seems to have no bad effect on it. It is well suited for the rock garden, or to use in small beds or borders, and might well be adopted by American gardeners for generous plantings. The rose-pink flowers are more fragrant than those of most plants in this class.

MASQUE OF "CALIBAN" EXPLAINED TO PRESS

At a luncheon in the Union Club yesterday the purposes of the community masque "Caliban," to be given in the Harvard Stadium for eight performances beginning June 28, were set forth for the benefit of representatives of the newspapers of Boston. Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the "Caliban" Executive Committee, explained that primarily "Caliban" is being produced for the benefit of the Red Cross and the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Harvard University, but at the same time it is a great community undertaking, with 5000 people in the cast from Greater Boston. A. J. Philpott gave an idea of the activities which were involved in the production of "Caliban"; of the community interest that had already been aroused by a group of women headed by Hazel Mackaye, Margaret Shipman, Hannah London and Mrs. Bedlow, with a score of other women

who have been addressing educational institutions, women's clubs and social organizations for the past six weeks, and had aroused a great public interest.

Ernest Harold Baynes told of the impression made on him two years ago at a masque by Percy Mackaye produced in St. Louis—the most dramatic thing he had ever seen, and the most unusual, with 150,000 persons at one performance. D. M. Claghorne told of the 7500 persons from all over Greater Boston who had already volunteered for the cast, and of the community spirit that already had been aroused.

Percy Mackaye, the author, explained the significance and some of the symbolism in "Caliban"; how it was in ideal, in theme and structure peculiarly appropriate to this particular moment in civilization; and how through the vehicles of Shakespeare's character of Caliban he had wrought out and developed the idea of civilization awakening to the higher ideals of life.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, speaking for the press, said that "Caliban" was a production worthy of support—something out of the usual, and with such objects as the benefiting of the Red Cross and the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Harvard it should get the interest and support of the press in all possible ways.

MRS. CATT WANTS PICKETS WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President of the American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, on Friday addressed an open letter to Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, urging her to withdraw the suffrage pickets from the White House and the Capitol. The picketing she characterizes as "an unwarranted discourtesy to the President and a futile annoyance to members of Congress."

Simultaneously, Mrs. Catt issued a statement disclaiming all responsibility for the policy and methods of the National Woman's Party, and pointing out the differences between the two organizations.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Half of the war fund recently established at Simmons College has been voted to be used to aid women and children in the devastated portions of France and Miss Edna M. Winslow '19 of Meriden, Conn., will take \$200 when she leaves Monday with a section of relief workers of the American Fund for French Wounded. The junior picnic to the seniors is being held at Nantasket Beach today with Miss Alma Cottrell in charge. Miss Carita Hunter of Brookline and Katherine Rock of Swampscott have been elected as representatives of the sophomore class to the Silver Bay conference. Misses Louise Beckwith of Stafford Springs, Conn., and Helena M. Tibbels of Boston will represent the junior class.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Miss Rebecca Thurman of Dorchester has won the Ordronaux prize of \$75 for the present year. This prize goes to the student in the graduating class of the law school who has displayed the greatest ability. Since the registration in the Free Emergency Course for Women in the College of Business Administration has reached 1400, it has been found necessary to provide two sessions of the school—an afternoon session from 2 to 2:30 and one in the evening from 6 to 7:30. Beginning Monday, June 2, classes will meet on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, instead of Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

BRITISH FAVOR RELIEF FUND FOR JEW REFUGEES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has informed the American Jewish Congress Committee and several other Jewish organizations in New York City that the British authorities favor the gathering of funds for the relief of the Jews who have been expelled from Jaffa and Jerusalem. His letter reads: "I have to inform you that the following telegram has been received at the Foreign Office in London for your committee and for other Jewish bodies in the United States:

"During the Passover the entire Jewish population in Jaffa expelled towards north. Homes and property sacked. Population in flight. Robbed with connivance of Turkish authorities. Jews resisting pillaged. Hanged thousands. Wandering helplessly on roads, starving."

"Jerusalem Jews deported northward. Destination unknown. Forcible evacuation of colony imminent. British authorities favor constitution of special local committee to gather funds for relief of Jewish population, whose plight is lamentable. Remit funds immediately to Professor Weizman of Manchester or special committee, care of general headquarters, Cairo. (Signed) Jack Mosseri, P. Pascual, Dr. Waits Alexander."



Unusual Coat Sale

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 28th Reduced to 1/2 former selling prices

Bolivia, Vicuna, Velour, Dotyene, Homespun and Tweeds—LATEST MODELS ALL SIZES AND COLORS Lamson & Hubbard Co. 92 Bedford Street, Boston

AMUSEMENTS

Only Big Circus Coming to Boston ALL WEEK 4 DAYS OF JUNE 4 HUNTINGTON AVE. CIRCUS GROUNDS

RINGLING BROS. WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS

GIGANTIC FAIRYLAND SPECTACLE CINDERELLA

1250 ACTORS 300 DANCING GIRLS 100 MUSICIANS TRAIN LOAD OF SCENERY CHILDHOOD'S DREAMS COME TRUE

A GREAT TRAINS OF CIRCUS MARVELS including scores of foreign features never before seen in America. Parade at 10 o'clock A. M. Preceding the First Performance Doors Open at 1 and 2 P. M. Performances Begin at 2 and 8 P. M. One 50c Ticket Admits to All Children Under 12 Years Half-Price. Downtown Ticket Sale All Circus Week at Hall & Davis, 140 Boylston St. Same prices as at grounds.

NANTASKET BEACH

STEAMBOAT COMPANY Leave Boston, week days: A. M.—7:25, 9:15, 10:15, P. M.—12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 4:15, 5:20, 6:30, 8:15. Sundays: Leave Boston 9:15 A. M. and hourly to 6:15 P. M. then 8:15. Steamers from Race's Wharf, Boston.

Summer Excursions to California to Cool Sierras and Seashore

On your way visit the Colorado Rockies Old Santa Fe Painted Desert Indian Pueblos Petrified Forest Grand Canyon and Yosemite

Four daily California trains from New York and Boston June 17 to Sept. 30

S. W. MANNING, G. N. E. A., 336 Washington St., Boston.

MINOR PARTS OF CAR IMPORTANT

By Giving Them Proper Amount of Attention an Automobile's Term of Service Can Be Greatly Lengthened

In some of the minor and oftentimes hidden parts of an automobile are found frequent sources of trouble. There are places to be lubricated of which many an auto owner has no knowledge, says H. C. Brokaw in the New York Times. They wear slowly but constantly, and unless given proper attention ere long will cause trouble. In fact, in looking over a used car the man who knows naturally turns to these first to find out how well the car has been taken care of. My experience shows that even where other parts show normal, or practically no wear, these lesser bearings show absolute neglect.

What are the neglected parts? Well, when I look into the condition of a car, the first of the first places I inspect for wear is at the steering knuckles. One must realize that they are under a pretty heavy load, and that, while the motion is not great, there is a continual motion there, even when the car is driving straight ahead. Very few have learned that it needs a good supply of good heavy grease to prevent wear at this point. It is worth while to screw down on the grease cups at the steering knuckles every time oil is put in the engine. When the grease cup is screwed down so that it cannot be turned further it should be filled immediately. There should be enough grease there to keep forcing it out so that grit cannot get into the bearing.

Underneath the flooring boards there are a number of parts which need attention, but being out of sight are often out of mind. They are a little inconvenient to get at, also. Under there we have the universal joint. This is another joint in which the motion is not great, but the load is heavy and continuous. That is the next place that shows hard wear, in my experience. There are one or two modern designs which have housings covering this joint, which may be filled with heavy oil, and it then takes care of itself for a month. It should be inspected and the oil replaced once a month.

Certain universal joints, not generally used, however, are supplied with grease cups, which need attention every time the car is used, just as much as the oiler in the engine.

Also underneath the floor boards are the levers and arms used for controlling the clutch and brake, the self starter and the accelerator. All have bearings, used occasionally, but enough so that they should be kept lubricated, or they will wear. This is especially true of the clutch and brake linkage, particularly in city running, where the clutch and brake are in constant use. Usually this linkage has no means of lubrication other than oil holes into which a drop or two of oil only may be placed. Naturally it will not last long, and absolutely oil should be dropped into the holes every time the car is out.

This is also true of the brake linkage on the rear axle. Often at that point no provision whatever is made for oiling. It is simply a matter of flowing oil around the joint and letting it work in. If the brake linkage wears and weakens it becomes necessary to apply the brake with extra force in an emergency. It will give way.

Wheel bearings ought to run for six months if properly packed, but there is no way of telling when the bearings need attention except by inspection, so it is well to look them over regularly. When inspecting the rear wheel bearings, if the construction is of the type where the wheel hub is keyed on to the shaft, it is well to inspect the key to determine whether it is tight. Of four cars recently inspected I found three with loose keys.

Another part which shows hard wear quickly is the valve push rod guide, especially the ones on the forward end of the motor. Dust blowing over the radiator collects on the forward guides and wears them rapidly. This condition is indicated usually when the crank case becomes covered with oil blown up from the loose joint. Modern designs have taken care of this to a large extent by inclosing the push rods in a casing, and many owners have put in housings when they discovered the difficulty. Overhead valves, worked by a rocker arm, must be lubricated every time the car is taken out. The lubrication is not included in the ordinary lubrication scheme of the engine, but must be done separately.

MOTORISMS

Edward Hearne, Louis LeCocq and C. H. Kirkpatrick have been restored to good standing by the contest board of the American Automobile Association.

The Uniontown (Pa.) speedway officials are planning a series of local events for May 30, including a 112½-mile race for dealers and two other local events at 11½ miles. There will be special exhibition events with a handicap race to end the day.

James Fortescue, secretary of the Massachusetts State automobile Association, and Capt. W. C. Renwick, of the same association, have gone to Cleveland, O., to attend the annual meeting of the American Automobile Association, as directors from Massachusetts.

A motor transport reserve as a part of the Wisconsin National Guard system is "en route" established under the auspices of the Wisconsin State Automobile Association, which intends to

enlist from 15,000 to 25,000 car owners in the State to pledge their cars and the services of themselves or their drivers to give the Wisconsin infantry a mobility that is possible only with motor vehicles.

The Cincinnati Motor Club has elected new officers for the coming year as follows: President, M. D. Campbell; vice-president, William Leman; secretary, R. C. Crowthers, and treasurer, M. T. Williams.

An ordinance to require a yearly license fee of \$50 for conducting a used-car business separate from new-car dealing, and \$25 for operating a used-car business in connection with selling new cars, has been brought before the Denver City Council by the Automobile Trades Association of Colorado. The object of the new measure is to improve the system of licensing used-car dealers under the present law, which compels every dealer handling used cars to pay a \$50 fee, regardless of whether he is running a strictly used car business or merely selling used cars which he takes in on sales of new cars.

NEW YORK S. A. A. WORKS AGAINST TOLL BRIDGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An active campaign is being carried on by the New York State Automobile Association for the abolishing of all toll bridges in that State. The association is making use of its publication, Motordom, in spreading information regarding the subject. Secretary of State Hugo has proposed a plan which might be taken up by the State and which will do away with all toll bridges. This plan as outlined in Motordom is as follows:

"There is no word that more fittingly describes the present system of toll bridges in the great State of New York than the term 'anachronistic.' It is an American custom to confine relics of antiquity, with appropriate inscriptions, to museums or place them within guarded rails to be viewed as objects of an age, romantic perhaps, but which hold our interest merely because of their quaintness and lack of practical utility. These objects play no part in our present every-day life. Not so, however, with our toll bridges. They serve to remind us that, as a commonwealth, we are not progressing with the advance of civilization."

"The great Empire State has expended many millions of dollars in order to give the people the finest system of highways to be found anywhere in the United States. In the short space of 10 years this total mileage has grown from 10,000 to 80,000 miles of modern improved roads. Over these turnpikes our people find infinite pleasure and profit in driving their vehicles, often from one end of the State to the other. How inconsistent, how paradoxical, how out of harmony with the whole scheme of our modern transportation and the avenues of travel are these archaic and antiquated barriers, the toll bridges, staring the people in the face and raising the question whether, in fact, we are a modern State and worthy to be called Empire!"

"The covered bridge is a thing of the past. The horse car has disappeared. We have consigned to the scrap heap the old-fashioned rumbling carriage about which so many tales of our Colonial days have been woven—the stage coach. With the abolition of these provincialisms it is only natural that the customs which made them typical of their age should also give way to twentieth century thought and invention."

"Our modern State stands for progress, reform and efficiency. Through the centralization of power the inequalities and inconveniences of time are made to give way to the general needs of an enlightened and active public. These needs are enforced through the agencies of the people's representatives. I trust that the public opinion of the State of New York will be the means of the solution of this vexatious problem, and that State regulations, and subsidization, if necessary, shall make these local enterprises as free to our motorists and the general public as our magnificent highways, which have done so much to integrate our State."

THE HOME GARDEN

In making final plans for your garden it is well to include celery. Late celery planting may continue until July 15. One hundred plants will fill a 100-foot row. As celery is a heavy feeder, dig into the bed a plentiful supply of well-rotted horse manure. When the soil is prepared dig a trench five inches deep with the wheel hoe, choose the seedlings with the stockiest root growth and set them six inches apart. Water thoroughly and clip off the tops to avoid getting dirt into the heart of the plant. As the summer comes on hill up the row gradually with the cultivator, setting the hoes wide apart. About September 1 loosen the earth with a hoe and draw it up further against the plants, banking each plant to give it upright, firm and compact growth. Blanching, which gives celery its desirable whiteness, starts about October 1. This can be done with the earth, which is packed to the crowns of the plants, paper rolls tied around each plant, or by boards—placing a board on each side of the row sufficiently close to cut out the light from the stalks. Three weeks later the celery will be ready to put on the table. Through the winter it can be kept in a pit in the ground, well covered with a mulch, and will serve the table almost till spring.

It is entirely possible to grow a considerable crop of potatoes in a good-sized back yard, but if potatoes are grown there will be little room for other crops. In a small garden it is hardly worth while to plant only a few hills of potatoes. A garden space 50 by 100 feet will produce 12 to 15 bushels of early potatoes with good care and may do much better.

The soil should be thoroughly prepared for potatoes, the finer its grain the better. Potatoes are grown not from seeds but from the tubers themselves. The small "eyes" in the potato, which every one has observed, is the embryo sprout waiting only for soil to make it grow.

The cost of potatoes, therefore, makes the seed expensive. But this cost can be offset by the method of planting. Since only the "eyes" and a small portion of the tuber's flesh with it need be planted, the body of the potato may be eaten after the "eyes" have been cut out from it. These cuttings should be cone-shaped to save as much of the potato for use as possible. If the soil is finely worked the "eyes" can be planted singly one foot apart, three inches deep or shallower, in rows 26 inches apart.

When single "eye" cuttings are used, two bushels of potatoes will plant a plot 50 by 100 feet. After the cones are cut out they should be spread on paper for two days to dry them before planting.

Any gardener of a small tract can show ingenuity in devising means for protecting his growing plants against heat, cold, and insects, says today's bulletin from the National Emergency Food Garden Commission of Washington.

A gardener living near Washington uses empty carbide cans for the benefit of his young cucumber, melo, and other plants which need protection in the spring. With a can opener he cuts out the bottom of the can, and then cuts the can in two with a diagonal cut in the middle. This makes a low protector, the top of which slopes toward the sun or away from the wind, as he chooses to turn it. Small bottomless, topless boxes made at home serve the same purpose. When lettuce and other cool weather plants are attempted in the summer they must often be shaded from the full sunlight. Cheesecloth on frames will do this sufficiently. Little cuffs of stiff paper wrapped about the stem of a tomato or cabbage plant when it is transplanted will protect them from cutworms.

Unless your garden space is large, do not attempt to grow sweet corn. Corn as a garden crop should probably not be attempted on any plot of less than 2000 square feet. As a small garden crop it is wasteful of space—that is, it produces a relatively small amount of food in proportion to the space it occupies, as compared with such compact crops as beets, spinach, peas, and the like.

But if you have the space—as such

space as there is in an average suburban or village garden—then there is no more profitable garden crop than sweet corn. No other vegetable grows so much by being fresh.

Corn cannot withstand drought, so it should be planted in ground that has been deeply spaded so that it will hold moisture. Corn requires wide, shallow hoeing about the stalks to conserve the moisture below. Because of the necessity of wide and thorough cultivation during the growing season, corn is usually planted in hills two or three feet apart, the hills being in rows three or four feet apart. But if your space is limited you can sow the seed in trenches two inches deep and thin out later to one stalk every 10 inches. Plant plenty of seed to allow for those which may not sprout, a quarter of a pint being enough seed for a row 100 feet long.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Capt. George R. Harrison, is designated an acting quartermaster while on his present duties.

The retirement of Second Lieut. George F. Lovell, Quartermaster Corps, is announced.

Capt. William W. Wheeler, Jr., Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. Alexander Newman, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Leave of absence for 10 days, to take effect June 4, is granted First Lieut. James A. Gillespie, Field Artillery.

The following officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty:

Captains David K. Charters, Walter Hyams, Charles H. Kuhz, Ralph F. Shropshire, Joseph D. McKeaney.

Maj. Joseph Lee, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Lieut.-Col. Stephen L. H. Slocum, retired, is placed on active military duty.

First Lieut. John R. Voorhees, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the Frankford Arsenal, and will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

Capt. Louis M. Evans, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Oswald H. Saunders, Infantry detached officers' list, will join the Forty-Fifth Infantry at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, for duty.

CANADA MILITARY CENSUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Statistics compiled for the Dominion Government show that there are in Ontario 532,248 men between the ages of 18 and 45:

Quebec, 390,897; Saskatchewan, 158,907; British Columbia, 158,272; Alberta, 129,918; Manitoba, 122,762; Nova Scotia, 98,493; New Brunswick, 68,710; Prince Edward Island, 16,868. In all the provinces combined there are 1,139,011 single men.

CRUDE OIL OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Higher prices for crude oil are said to be in sight. Pennsylvania and Midcontinent grades are now selling at \$3.10 and \$1.70, respectively.

PROHIBITION NOTES

Prohibition as an effective force for decreasing crime in a community is clearly shown in statements made by Judge J. I. Summerall of the Waycross circuit of the Georgia State courts. Court room experience before and after the enactment of the Georgia "bone dry" law has convinced him, he says, that prohibition is followed by a great diminution in crime. In one county he cleared the criminal docket in half a day whereas three or four days were required formerly. In another county he finished the docket in three hours where he usually spent a week in the old "wet" days. In still another county the criminal docket at the current term of the court was a total blank. The experience of Judge Summerall reveals beyond question the efficacy of prohibition as a constructive social force in general and speaks well for the prohibition law of Georgia and the officials enforcing it in particular.

Selection of Ayer, Mass., 37 miles from Boston, for the principal military training camp for the Northeastern District of the United States, is expected to increase sobriety among the troops, as the nearest saloon is in the town of Pepperell 4 miles distant, and even that barroom may be closed by the town authorities if it becomes a nuisance. The selection of Ayer are already taking measures to insure a strict enforcement of the prohibition law in that town, and fortunately for all concerned the two nearest cities, Leominster and Fitchburg, joined the no-liquor column on May 1. It is stated on good authority that the almost complete absence of saloons in the vicinity was one of the chief reasons for selecting Ayer instead of Springfield.

"The greatest liquor lobby ever assembled is now gathered at the Capital fighting for the very life of the liquor traffic" is the statement made by J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana and Prohibition candidate for the presidency in 1916, in Pittsburgh recently. In regard to the enormous wastage of foodstuffs through their conversion into alcoholics, he said: "The amount of grain allowed to rot in the vats and stills of the brewers and distillers of the country is sufficient to make 12,000,000 loaves of bread, enough to supply the United States Army and the armies of the Allies."

In a great many cases accounts of automobile mishaps contain the significant statement that the driver was endeavoring to operate the machine while under the influence of liquor. Many states are strengthening their laws to deal more rigidly with this nuisance, and the action of the Massachusetts Legislature in refusing to weaken the existing statute in that State covering such cases was but an indication of a growing sentiment for even more drastic legislation and law enforcement throughout the country. The real solution of the problem will, however, never be reached until the driving of an automobile is divorced as widely from the use of liquor as

the operation of a railroad engine is now separated from it.

No small degree of credit for the great strides which prohibition is making in the United States can be attributed to the influence of education. For years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union stood almost alone as an organization in disseminating the facts relative to the harmful results of the use of intoxicants. But one by one other organizations began to see the light and to drop into line, so that in the "dry" states today there are many State schools and universities offering regular courses dealing with liquor problems and prohibition. For instance, the State Normal School at Athens, Ga., which last year reported the largest liquor problem study class in the country, arranged, as a feature of the class work this year, a series of six lectures on the liquor problem from the viewpoints of doctor, lawyer, preacher, layman, woman, and teacher. Individuals as well as organizations can perform a splendid service for their country in extending the scope of the educational work of the prohibition movement.

COMMENTS ON M. LENIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The action of the Socialist, M. Lenin, in accepting the permission of the Imperial Government to cross Germany on his return to Russia, is the subject of severe comment on the part of the Russian newspapers of all shades of opinion, including those the Extreme-Left. The Novoe Vremya and the Retch point out that while this Socialist friend of the Kaiser was returning in a train de luxe, a submarine sank the vessel, off Bergen, in which some twenty Russian exiles were on their way home. The Terre et Liberté remarks that such men are a real danger to the revolution.

NEW ORLEANS SHIPYARD

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Within six months, says the Times Picayune, New Orleans will have a Federal shipyard with a payroll of hundreds of thousands of dollars, according to Walter Cook Keenan, naval architect, who returned recently from Washington bearing a contract with the government for the establishment of a yard at Milneburg and for the building of six wooden merchant vessels to cost \$400,000 each.

BRITISH VISITORS LUNCHEON GUESTS

Joseph Davies, secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Charles W. Bowerman, P. C. M. P., and a member of the British Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee; James H. Thomas, M. P., general secretary of the British Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and A. W. Harrod, representing labor in the Department of Munitions, of the British mission to the United States, were guests of Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company and chairman of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation, in Boston and Beverly yesterday, leaving for Albany, N. Y., at 5 o'clock in the evening.

The party arrived in Boston late Thursday night. Yesterday morning they visited the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly. Secretary Davies left the party and returned to New York on the 1 o'clock train in the afternoon while the three other members of the delegation in Boston were entertained at luncheon at the Boston City Club as the guests of the National Civic Federation.

Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge welcomed the guests to Boston and Massachusetts in the name of Governor McCall, who could not be present. Other Boston men who were present to greet the guests and who sat at the head table were Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard College; Maj. Henry L. Higginson, Nathan Matthews, former Mayor of Boston; Charles W. Weed, Graham D. Cushing, and Henry L. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

HIGHER WAGES RECOMMENDED

DALLAS, Tex.—The special commission appointed by the city government to investigate living conditions and wages among city employees recommends that salary increases be granted, in most cases about 25 per cent.

PUBLIC WALK SCHEDULED

Under the auspices of the Boston public walks committee this afternoon a group will meet at 2:15 o'clock at the Forest Hills Elevated Station, lower level, and will walk through the Arnold Arboretum and the West Roxbury Parkway.

The Harmony Cafeterias

ORIGINATORS of Main Floor Cafeterias in Chicago

"Eat the Harmony Way"

324-328 S. Wabash Ave., 15-17 S. Wabash Ave., 41-23 S. Dearborn St., 55-59 W. Washington St., 25 W. Randolph St.

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PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on
Many Devices Planned for
Use and Improvement in the
Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen and Dargott, Inc., patent attorneys:

Connector—Anthony, Stanley, Boston, Mass.
Pastener—Arkin, Louis, Boston, Mass.
Heat Economizing Apparatus—Boltz, Fred S., Cambridge, Mass.
Toe Centering Device—Brown, Louis M., Beverly, Mass.
Edge Folding and Tape Guiding Device—Bubler, Howard F., Lynn, Mass.
Reverser or Like Instrument—Clare, James P., Newton, Mass.
Sanitary Connection—Coffman, Maurice B., West Newton, Mass.
Pipe Union—Craig, David, Peabody, Mass.
Educational Magnetic Toys—Diehl, Arthur V., Hazzard's Bay, Mass.
Rubbing Solid Shoe—Dunbar, Ernest W., Hudson, Mass.
Electric Meter—Flego, Alexander J. R., Lynn, Mass.
Nailing Machine—Flint, John B., Winthrop, Mass.
Channel Guide Mechanism for Sewing Machines—Fowler, Alfred B., Beverly, Mass.
Hinge Lock—Gage, Seth H., Amesbury, Mass.
Projecting Lamp—Geromanos, Hercules W., Boston, Mass.
Holder for Sewing Machine Bobbins—Hamilton, Hugh R., Webster, Mass.
Seam for Sewed Articles—Hayes, Thomas J., Boston, Mass.
Shuttle Tension Device—Holmes, Elbridge R., Worcester, Mass.
Take-up Mechanism for Looms—Lenckes, Lawrence H., Worcester, Mass.
Wrapping Machine—Kemp, Henry J., Springfield, Mass.
Jack—Kimball, Philip S., Milford, Mass.
Thread Lock—Latham, Albert, Beverly, Mass.
Corset—LeCoutre, Auguste J., Worcester, Mass.
Braid Binder—Lagere, John P., Leominster, Mass.
Caliper—Luck, George A., Cambridge, Mass.
Shuttle—Lussier, Henry, Salem, Mass.
Machine for Inserting Fastenings—MacKenzie, Fred L., Beverly, Mass.
Rectifier—Pickard, Greendale W., Amesbury, Mass.
Combined Vehicle and Hobby—Horse—Powell, Laura D., Swampscott, Mass.
Pressure Bag for Vulcanizing Purposes—Rasmussen, Henry E., Fitchburg, Mass.
Finishing Edges—Remick, Lloyd T., Brockton, Mass.
Dumping Vehicle Hoist—Rose, Robert W., Marblehead, Mass.
Watermarking Device—Scott, Frank O., Milton, Mass.
Life Raft—Sweeny, George F., Boston, Mass.
Automatic Controller—Taylor, Floyd T., Boston, Mass.
Paper Box—Warren, Peter R., Boston, Mass.
Egg Beater Holder—Wickstedt, Frans F., Fitchburg, Mass.
Receiptable Filler—Wilber, Lyman J., Brockton, Mass.
Device for Filling Pipe Joints—Wilkins, George H., Greenfield, Mass.
Shedding Labels—Wolfe, William L., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FOOD ECONOMY URGED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OXFORD, England—A large meeting arranged by the Citizens' Emergency Committee (food rations and economy) has been held in the Union Debating Hall, Oxford, under the presidency of Dr. W. T. Sherwood, Captain Bathurst, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, who was the principal speaker, said he wished to state a few plain facts as to the present position with regard to food and to ask for whole-hearted cooperation in food economy. The present position with regard to the shortage of wheat and potatoes was serious. The Government asked for the ungrudging and unselfish cooperation of every man, woman and child, but especially of the women. He appealed to them, for their country's sake, to exercise rigid economy and to avoid all waste of staple foods, of which bread and flour were the most important. There was no prospect of a scarcity of meat. The present consumption of breadstuffs must be cut down by one-third, but as bread was preponderantly the food of the poorer classes, the reduction must be made mainly at the expense of those who did not depend on this staple food. To save wheaten bread, let them ask their bakers for loaves made of barley, maize, oats and rice.

Captain Bathurst referred to the keeping of horses, and said that the oats ration of a single horse would suffice to support 20 or 30 human beings. Before long the question might arise as to whether the continuation of racing was in the national interest. Compulsory rationing would involve an immense amount of administrative labor and expense to the State, the local authorities, the trader, and the public, and the adjustment of rations to individual needs would be extremely difficult. Captain Bathurst urged that the rich should allow any surplus of food above their own essential requirements to pass into the common stocks.

EDINBURGH'S FOOD ECONOMY MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The municipality of Edinburgh is taking measures to secure the utmost economy in food consumption. At the invitation of the Director-General of Food Economy, Mr. Kennedy Jones, M. P., the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, accompanied by Councillor Deas and Mr. Grierson, deputy town clerk, traveled to London and had two interviews with him at which matters were thoroughly discussed. The deputation has returned to Edinburgh satisfied that the whole problem, as affecting the entire country, is well in hand. The need for the utmost economy in the use of bread, however, and the restriction of its consumption was strongly impressed upon the members

of the deputation, and as a practical result local authorities and war savings committees in Scotland will carry on a joint campaign to get every one to do their share in cutting down the consumption of breadstuffs of all kinds. The Director-General of Food Economy laid special emphasis on the value of systematic propaganda, including all classes of the community, and the urgency of carrying out this part of the work without delay was insisted upon. In the event of any food distribution scheme becoming necessary it will rest with municipal authorities to see that it is effectively carried out, and the Minister of Food will use local machinery to the fullest extent. It is hoped, however, that voluntary economy in the use of breadstuffs will have the desired effect of making the existing supply sufficient to go round. With regard to meat, bacon, ham, sausages, game, poultry, rabbits, and tinned meats it is unlikely that further regulations will be required for restricting them, and it is pointed out that those who can afford these more expensive foods will best help the country by using large quantities of them and less bread.

It is proposed that communal or cooperative kitchens should be started, or where these are already in exist-

ence, that their use should be extended. Wherever possible, too, arrangements will be made to accelerate the fish traffic from seaports to populous centers. Through effective cooperation between railway companies and fish merchants it is believed that it will be possible to do a great deal in this direction. Other questions dealt with were the supply of potatoes and sugar, the distribution of which has already been arranged for.

After the interview the deputation was in no doubt as to the necessity of impressing upon municipal authorities, war savings committees and others, the urgent need of economy and of pointing out the necessity for dealing promptly and thoroughly with the situation. It is of the utmost importance that people individually and collectively comply fully with the regulations.

NORWEGIAN CELEBRATION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Five thousand Norwegians and their friends thronged Brand's Park recently in celebration of Norway's independence day and adopted resolutions pledging their fortunes and their lives to the Government, says the Herald. For the first time on the national holiday there were no speeches in Norwegian.

MEETING IN HONOR OF MARITIME LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The French Maritime League recently organized a meeting in honor of the American Maritime League, as represented in the person of Mr. J. Mark Baldwin, president of the league in Paris. Mr. Baldwin was among those on board the Sussex at the time that it was torpedoed in the Channel. The meeting took place in the great amphitheater of the Sorbonne and was attended by the President of the Republic, Admiral Lacaze, Minister for the Navy, M. Alexandre Millerand, president of the French Maritime League, Mr. Sharp, ambassador to the United States, M. Mello Machado, Senator of Brazil, M. Nail, undersecretary of State for the Mercantile Marine, and many others distinguished people, including Admiral Fournet.

After the arrival of the President of the Republic, who was greeted on his entrance with the strains of the "Marseillaise" and the American national anthem, M. Millerand rose to speak. He wished, he said, to couple in the same expression of gratitude the names of Baldwin and Machado. Free from all official ties and able to

manifest their sentiments, they had, with all their power, forwarded the work, while others who, although they shared the same point of view, were still debarred from expressing it openly. Such a one was Ambassador Sharp, who by his exact and precise information had done no little to facilitate the task of his illustrious President, Mr. Wilson. Washington, Lincoln and Wilson, they were all types of the Chief of State of a democracy who, conscious of his responsibilities, fulfills the duty of guiding the people at whose head he has the honor to be placed, and in so doing realizes the reconciliation, indispensable to human government, of authority with liberty. History would assign the place he deserved to the great statesman who, in a memorable document, had stated the reasons for which honor forbade neutrality and demanded war in order that the blessings of peace might be assured to humanity.

The reply of Mr. J. Mark Baldwin, president of the American Maritime League of Paris, was, at his request, read by M. Bonnet-Saint, Director of the French Maritime League. America was at war for two reasons, both adequate, but of vastly different importance, this speech stated. The secondary reason was that America had been forced to accept the chal-

lenge flung at her by Germany. America had been forced to reply to the long series of injuries which the nation had tolerated so long and so patiently. But the other reason for the war with Germany went deeper. It was the reason which was at the base of all war, when great moral causes were in jeopardy, the reason of right. The question of interest was simply a question of prudence, honor even was relative, and to a certain extent disputable; one might possibly be, on an occasion and for a just cause, "too proud to fight," but right was absolute and eternal, the moral right of duty, the right of the free man towards his freedom. Wherever its integrity was threatened, right must be maintained and defended.

In a subsequent speech Senator Irineu de Mello Machado reminded those present that the Brazilian nation had been the first to protest, after the beginning of hostilities, against the savagery of the German aggression. After the performance of the Brazilian national anthem, speeches were made by M. Georges Lacour-Gayet of the Institute, Admiral Fournet and others. An address was presented to M. Baldwin and, while the French and American flags were displayed in union, a poem written for the occasion was recited by M. Jean Richepin.

VALPARAISO TO HAVE A BRANCH OF DUTCH BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—The Hollandische Bank voor Zuid-Amerika (Dutch Bank for South America) is expected soon to open its third South American branch in this city in accordance with a comprehensive plan for gradual expansion. Its first foreign branch was that established a year ago in Buenos Aires, and its second in Rio de Janeiro about two months ago. Only selection of a staff is holding up the opening of the branch here.

The entire plan is understood to contemplate other branches in Montevideo, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco and other cities. Holland's interests in South America have increased since the outbreak of the war largely because of the many South American securities which have found their way back to South America and because Holland has money available for profitable investments. Holland is also a large purchaser of Chilean nitrate, Argentine grain and Brazilian products, and a Dutch bank to finance these transactions will facilitate this trade.

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in a number of smart, attractive models, practically developed in pretty cotton materials,

at \$2.10, \$2.35 & \$4.25

A Number of Semi-made Cotton Skirts

will be placed on sale Monday at the following clearance prices:

In white materials \$2.90, 3.85
In colored materials, \$2.85, 3.25, 3.65, 3.85

(In some of the above the size ranges are incomplete; in all of them the prices quoted represent very considerable reductions.)

Included in this Sale will be a large quantity of

SUMMER COTTON DRESS FABRICS AND SPORTS SKIRTINGS

arranged in appropriate lengths and marked at closing out prices.

One Thousand Women's Wool Jersey Sports Suits

offering incomparable value

at \$16.75

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An Opportune Sale of Lingerie Blouses

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will present a specially-prepared selection of dainty Summer styles, modeled in organdie, voile and linen. Many are hand-embroidered, while others are lace-trimmed.

At the special prices of

\$1.95, \$2.25, \$2.90, \$3.85 & \$5.00

this Sale affords a distinctly worth-while opportunity for supplying Summer needs at small cost
(Second Floor)

Woolen Dress and Suit Lengths

reduced to \$4.50 to \$7.50 each

and

Woolen Skirt Lengths

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will provide a seasonable offering for Monday in the Wool Dress Goods Department.

These materials are from the present season's stock of serges, tricelines, Poret twills, chevrons and homespuns, and include black-and-white checks, striped effects, plaids, navy blues, white, and many of the desirable colors.

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The New Assortments of Summer Rugs

will especially appeal to those who are interested in warm-weather furnishings for country or suburban residences or city apartments.

Among the many desirable floor-coverings shown are quaint "Hit-or-miss" Rag Rugs of silk, cretonne or cotton, many of them hand-made; Cotton Chenille Rugs with artistic end-borders; and Bathroom Rugs in a diversity of new designs.

Porch Rugs of grass and fibre are a special feature, the Formosa Fibre Rugs (oval and square) being particularly desirable.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLLEGE TENNIS FINALS REACHED

Captain Becker of Illinois and W. C. Wente of Rose will meet in the Singles—Doubles Also in the Last Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Capt. W. H. Becker of the University of Illinois and W. C. Wente of Rose Polytechnic Institute meet today on the courts of the University of Chicago to decide the western intercollegiate lawn tennis championship in singles. Later in the day Captain Becker and his teammate, E. G. McKay, will contest with C. G. Clark and Benson Littman of the University of Chicago for the doubles honors.

The announcement of these final results summarizes the second day of play in the most important western college tourney.

The surprise of the first day, when the Illinois star, McKay, was put out by an unheralded player from Rose, was duplicated yesterday when the other favorite, C. G. Clark, the Maroon leader, succumbed in straight sets to the Illinois captain. The Rose player, W. C. Wente, continued his splendid progress by defeating the choice of the Ohio State team, Capt. A. T. Zuck, in a close three-set match.

The result of these matches is that two men, one of them not at all considered and the other never heard of here before, are to decide the championship between them today. The doubles, however, is running true to expectations. The Maroons and Illinois were granted to have the pick of the doubles teams and have proved it. By virtue of their victory of a week ago over Chicago, Illinois is the favorite today in the doubles. There is no choice in the singles.

The failure of Clark, the Maroon star, to win a place in the finals was due largely to his inability to get going. Captain Becker proved to have a well-balanced game throughout. Clark's style is to take the net on any excuse and yesterday he was hitting soft at the net and failing to kill lobs. The lack of drive in his strokes caught him in miserable position time after time, advantages which his opponent made keen use of. With the score love against him in the second set, Clark took three games at love, but his rally was then stopped.

In contrast with this match at the net, the encounter between Rose and Ohio State and Wente of Zuck was played from the back court. The men appeared of equal ability, but Wente had a trifle more staying power at the finish. Today's meeting between Wente and Becker will be back court against net. The Rose man is a good getter and very steady.

SINGLES
Second Round
C. G. Clark, Chicago, defeated D. W. Maxon, Ohio State, 6-4, 6-3.
A. T. Zuck, Ohio State, defeated Bernard North, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.

SEMIFINALS
W. H. Becker, Illinois, defeated C. G. Clark, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.
W. C. Wente, Rose, defeated A. T. Zuck, Ohio State, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.

DOUBLES
Semifinal Round
E. G. McKay and W. H. Becker, Illinois, defeated W. C. Wente and R. J. Owens, Rose, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.
C. G. Clark and Benson Littman, Chicago, defeated D. W. Maxon and A. T. Zuck, Ohio State, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4.

PHILADELPHIA'S REGISTER
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Eleven members of the Philadelphia baseball team, which is now leading the National League, went to the City Hall here Friday and registered for the selective draft. The team will be in Chicago on June 5, registration day. Those who registered, all of whom live outside of Philadelphia, are: Alexander, Mayer, Burns, Bancroft, Barry, Killifer, Duguey, Cooper, McGaffigan, Adams and Whitted.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Ruth, P.	10	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gaither, B.	10	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walsh, C.	8	2	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walker, C.	23	8	10	2	6	2	2	4	1	317	53	5	2
Shannon, C.	11	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hobbs, L.	23	8	10	2	6	2	2	4	1	317	53	5	2
Lewis, L.	31	10	16	3	7	1	5	2	1	238	59	1	3
Scott, S.	31	10	9	2	6	4	5	2	1	238	56	2	1
Hosmer, C.	27	10	22	2	6	5	5	1	1	236	56	2	1
Mays, B.	10	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gardner, B.	31	10	9	2	6	4	5	2	1	238	56	2	1
Thomas, C.	17	5	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	230	83	16	1
Armstrong, C.	12	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	230	83	16	1
Berry, B.	28	9	15	1	12	1	1	1	1	182	50	4	1
Shore, P.	7	2	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	173	1	30	1
Cady, C.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	19	4	1
Joynson, B.	10	2	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	130	10	16	1
Wynkoop, P.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Radner, P.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennoch, C.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hendrickson, C.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McNally, B.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leonard, P.	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Willett, C.	16	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	366	25	3	1
Rawlings, B.	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	285	3	1	1
Maraville, S.	27	10	11	2	2	2	2	1	1	277	62	9	7
Maraville, S.	27	10	11	2	2	2	2	1	1	277	62	9	7
Konetchy, B.	26	9	25	2	5	4	3	1	1	265	290	15	1
Gowdy, C.	27	8	5	2	2	1	5	1	1	261	111	4	5
Phelan, C.	26	9	25	2	5	4	3	1	1	265	290	15	1
Hayes, C.	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	216	11	1	1
Barnes, S.	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	214	8	22	1
Smith, B.	27	9	20	4	4	2	1	1	1	210	26	48	7
Massey, B.	15	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	200	24	46	7
Ragan, P.	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	182	2	4	1
Rudolph, P.	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	182	2	4	1
Twombly, C.	21	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	186	4	1	1
Rever, C.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	166	5	11	3
Kelly, C.	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157	38	2	1
Hayes, C.	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157	38	2	1
Collins, C.	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111	3	18	1
Tyler, B.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crum, P.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nohl, P.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hendrich, P.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tragesser, C.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Allen, P.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL OARSMEN WIN THE TITLE

Championship of the Boston Intercollegiate Rowing Association Settled—Defeats Rindge

Boston Latin School won the championship of the Boston Intercollegiate Rowing Association on the Charles River Friday afternoon by defeating Rindge Technical School of Cambridge by a length and a half in the final heat for first crews. The race was over a one-mile course, from Cottage Farm Bridge to a point on the Boston side of the wall just below the Harvard Bridge. The winning crew made the mile in 6m. 7s.

It was the first time in the history of the association that a Boston crew has won the championship. Year after year the title has been won by a crew from outside town, but this year the Latin school boys succeeded in keeping the title in Boston. Rindge Technical School and Brookline High School had a close race for second place, Rindge winning by less than half a length. Boston College High School finished fourth, half a length behind Brookline. The summary:

Championship Event—Won by Boston Latin School (F. J. Ryan, stroke; J. G. Cronin, 3; E. O. Otis, 2; C. B. Webster, bow; J. Plummer, coxswain); second, Rindge Technical School; third, Brookline High School; fourth, Boston College High School. Time—6m. 7s.

Second Crews—Won by English High School (N. J. McFadyen, stroke; A. H. Shatz, 2; W. T. Bassett, 3; J. E. McCafferty, bow; G. F. Hickey, coxswain); second, Brookline High School; third, High School of Commerce; fourth, Huntington School. Time—6m. 12s.

RECORD BROKEN IN SCHOOL MEET

One record was broken and another equalled in the track events of the Boston High School championship track and field meet at Wood Island Park, East Boston, Friday afternoon. The qualifying heats in all the events were run off, but only the final in the hop, step and jump was completed, unfavorable conditions preventing the finals being held in the other events. The postponed events will be run off with the finals in the track events on Technology Field, Cambridge, Monday.

Francis Tobin of the Boston High School of Commerce broke the record in the qualifying round of the senior standing broad jump with 10ft. 3in. I. C. Bluestein of Boston English High School equalled the record in the intermediate standing broad jump with 9ft. 2in. Commerce and Boston English High are tied with 23 qualifiers each, and the finals Monday should be very close.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Won	Lost	P-C
Newark	16	7
Baltimore	18	10
Providence	17	11
Toronto	15	13
Rochester	13	15
Montreal	11	16
Buffalo	10	19
Richmond	9	21

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Newark
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Newark 4 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1—8 8 2
Baltimore 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0—7 14 2

At Providence
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Providence 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—5 11 1
Richmond 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 8 6

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Ruth, P.	10	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gaither, B.	10	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walsh, C.	8	2	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walker, C.	23	8	10	2	6	2	2	4	1	317	53	5	2
Shannon, C.	11	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hobbs, L.	23	8	10	2	6	2	2	4	1	317	53	5	2
Lewis, L.	31	10	16	3	7	1	5	2	1	238	59	1	3
Scott, S.	31	10	9	2	6	4	5	2	1	238	56	2	1
Hosmer, C.	27	10	22	2	6	5	5	1	1	236	56	2	1
Mays, B.	10	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gardner, B.	31	10	9	2	6	4	5	2	1	238	56	2	1
Thomas, C.	17	5	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	230	83	16	1
Armstrong, C.	12	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	230	83	16	1
Berry, B.	28	9	15	1	12	1	1	1	1	182	50	4	1
Shore, P.	7	2	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	173	1	30	1
Cady, C.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	19	4	1
Joynson, B.	10	2	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	130	10	16	1
Wynkoop, P.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Radner, P.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennoch, C.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hendrickson, C.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McNally, B.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leonard, P.	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Willett, C.	16	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	366	25	3	1
Rawlings, B.	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	285	3	1	1
Maraville, S.	27	10	11	2	2	2	2	1	1	277	62	9	7
Maraville, S.	27	10	11	2	2	2	2	1	1	277	62	9	7
Konetchy, B.	26	9	25	2	5	4	3	1	1	265	290	15	1
Gowdy, C.	27	8	5	2	2	1	5	1	1	261	111	4	5
Phelan, C.	26	9	25	2	5	4	3	1	1	265	290	15	1
Hayes, C.	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	216	11	1	1
Barnes, S.	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	214	8	22	1
Smith, B.	27	9	20	4	4	2	1	1	1	210	26	48	7
Massey, B.	15	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	200	24	46	7
Ragan, P.	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	182	2	4	1
Rudolph, P.	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	182	2	4	1
Twombly, C.	21	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	186	4	1	1
Rever, C.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	166	5	11	3
Kelly, C.	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157	38	2	1
Hayes, C.	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157	38	2	1
Collins, C.	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111	3	18	1
Tyler, B.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crum, P.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nohl, P.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hendrich, P.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tragesser, C.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Allen, P.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

EAST AND WEST DIVIDE GAMES

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Translations are from the Spanish specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Some idea of the effort that has been making to establish better relations between France and the Latin-American countries was contained in a Paris dispatch printed some time ago in La Nación (Buenos Aires). As translated, this article ran as follows:

"In a much appreciated report, M. Martineche, Sorbonne professor, explained the work of the union of French universities in its relations to Latin America since its formation. He declared that as soon as circumstances permit, this union intends to send a member to study in the same field in all of the Latin republics, to direct French efforts in a practical way.

"He told of the vote by which the French Government extended its aid to the union in order to develop the university exchanges, and expressed the wish that they might have very beneficial results. He commended the foundation in Paris of a great Latin-American magazine, that would be the organ of the relations between France and the friendly republics, and the establishment in Paris of a Latin-American palace in which would be found all the benefits of newspapers and periodicals, conference rooms, and libraries.

"Paris will thus become, he said, a veritable metropolis of Latin civilization, which is today being heroically upheld and to which Latin America renders homage in a notable and reassuring fashion by the blood of its sons and the voice of its intellectuals. He demanded of Parliament—and M. Guernier, representative of the parliamentary committee, promised him satisfaction—the extension of Spanish and the introduction of Portuguese into the public schools; permission to accept more freely into the French lycées and colleges those sons of Latin Americans who are living in France; and the creation of diplomas that should be reserved for them.

"It would be glorious for France to be the intermediary between the old and new world; France, seeking no victory but a moral victory, teaching all to respect the independence of each, yet realizing also that the permanency of Latin America is necessary to the equilibrium of the world. It is because of this that French sympathies naturally turn to these Latins who in a truly united country wish to cultivate a similar humanitarian sentiment."

INVESTIGATIONS IN PRODUCTION OF DYES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LEEDS, England.—The fact that the dyes used in sensitizing photographic plates had, before the war, been made only in Germany, led the University of Leeds and the Leeds Education Committee to cooperate last autumn in setting on foot investigations as to whether the dyes could be produced in England. Mr. W. Harrison, M. Sc., of the theoretical chemistry department of the university, and Mr. S. E. Bottomley, F. R. S., head of the printing department of the City of Leeds Technical School, undertook to make the investigations, and after some months' work they were successful in producing two dyes which they have called "Formo-cyanine" and "Tolu-cyanine." Their sensitizing power has been proved to be the same as that of the German dyes. The market value of formo-cyanine is roughly £50 per ounce, but the researchers are being continued in order to increase the yield of the dyes and to prepare others of the same kind.

These dyes are largely employed in modern color printing for illustrations, since such productions are dependent on the issue of photographic plates which have been made sensitive to colors to which they would otherwise have been blind. They have been found of great value for military photography, particularly in aeroplane reconnaissance work, owing to their capacity for showing detail and for penetrating fog and mist. Before the war the Leeds Technical School in its printing crafts department turned out some remarkable work, substituting the photographic processes for the purely lithographic ones, and its methods were adopted by a number of leading firms in the country. The failure of the supply of these dyes proved a serious obstacle at first, but the result of the recent investigations seems likely to prove it to have been a blessing in disguise.

BRITISH ELECTORAL REFORM PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Sir John Simon, M. P., at a recent meeting of the National Liberal Club, opened a discussion on the proposals of the Speaker's Conference. The task of the conference, he declared, could not have been attempted at all, except as a piece of essential war work. He considered it would have been fatal if, at the end of the tremendous struggle to uphold liberty, the people of Great Britain had been obliged to return to their domestic discussion only to find that there was no machinery for the proper safeguarding of liberty at home. The alternative to accepting the proposals of the Speaker's Conference, he reminded his hearers, was not one of adopting better proposals, but of making the best of the proposals offered, or carrying through a general election on an antiquated and partial register.

Sir John Simon then went on to say a word on proportional representation, and pointed out that it was absurd to treat the system as one which had no practical backing. They had, he said, introduced it into the Government of Ireland Bill, which

every one hoped would become the basis of a better government for Ireland. Although he did not claim to have no reservations on the subject of proportional representation, he considered it was in accordance with British traditions to make the widest experiments in order to attain the best system of representation. The conference, he said, had proposed that it should be applied in those areas where there was a possibility of its being worked successfully. He regretted that the Prime Minister and Mr. Asquith had seemed to hint that that part of the electoral reform scheme which dealt with proportional representation did not stand in the same position as the rest. The proposals, he said, were arrived at by the conference after five months' work and although he was conscious that there were many defects, he still believed that to begin to tamper with it would imperil the whole scheme. It was a question of method, he contended, and the object was to make Parliament a fair reflection of the opinion of the voters. He did not consider it was right that there should be a large majority in many important towns with no practical representation.

On the question of woman suffrage, Sir John Simon said that, although it was obviously a subject on which there was sure to be disagreement, he felt that, as the country had gladly availed itself of women's services during the war, it could not safely refuse their help when the time came for dealing with problems created by the war. When the soldiers returned, he said, it would be impossible to give them votes and refuse them to the women who had been doing their work while they were away. For his own part he regarded woman suffrage as an essential and integral part of the measure which they hoped would be shortly introduced.

DECORATIONS RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Army Council calls the attention of the public to a new regulation which prohibits the wearing of miniatures or other representations of naval or military decorations or medals by unauthorized persons, i. e., by any persons other than those to whom such decorations or medals have actually been awarded. The prohibition extends also to the supply of such miniatures without lawful authority, and any tradesman, before executing an order, should therefore satisfy himself as to the bona fides of the order. The authority for the award of a decoration will be found in the announcement of the award in the London Gazette, copies of which are on sale, or if out of print can be seen in the British Museum or other public libraries. There is no published authority for the award of war medals to individuals, but intending purchasers should be asked to produce the original medal, or give satisfactory evidence of possession. The prohibition applies equally to the wearing or sale of any brooch or personal ornament designed to imitate the decorations or medals in question. The regulation does not prohibit the wearing or supply of ordinary regimental badges, or any brooch or ornament representing the same.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Colonel Charles Augustus Doyen, commander of the 2700 marines who are to be part of the first fighting division of the United States Army in France, is a native of New Hampshire and was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1887. Recently he has been in charge of the marine barracks at the Washington Navy Yard. His fine record as an administrator goes back to the Philippine campaigns, and to more recent service rendered in the West Indies where the marines have been used in Hayti and San Domingo to carry out national policies of supervision and intervention.

Walter S. Gifford, who is director of the Council of National Defense, is a comparatively young man, having graduated from Harvard in 1904. Born and brought up in Salem, Mass., he knew little of any other section of the country, until after leaving college he went to Chicago to work for a company interested in production and use of electricity. He made good, and in 1906 was called to New York to serve the same corporation as assistant treasurer. Two years later he joined the staff of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company as a statistician and student of its "well-fare" problems, such as pensions and benefits. The record made in this position led to his being chosen chairman of the standard committee on business statistics of the American Statistical Association. In 1915, he was selected as supervising director of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States; and on the basis of his record in this far-reaching service of investigation he was chosen temporary director of the Council of National Defense. A three months' trial proved that he was the genius in organization that the council was looking for; and now he is one of the "key" men at Washington, upon whom rest huge responsibilities.

Nathan C. Scheffer, Pennsylvania's re-elected State Superintendent of Schools, has held this important position since 1893. He represents the substantial German element of the Commonwealth that so early in its history took root and that has flourished ever since in terms of substantial economic and political betterment. Trained for the ministry of the German Reformed Church by study at Franklin and Marshall College and in the universities of Berlin, Tübingen and Leipzig, Germany, Mr. Scheffer turned to teaching rather than preaching when he finally chose his life work. His first appointment was on the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College. Then he shifted to service of the State as principal of one of the leading normal schools, a position he held 16 years. Then came the call to take charge of the entire educational system of the State; and satisfaction has been given to the citizens, witness his recent reelection. Mr. Scheffer has been president of the National Education Association. He has edited the Pennsylvania School Journal since 1893. He is deeply interested in all plans for extension of education,

both as to the new types of schools to be created and the new strata of society to be trained for life work.

A. M. Simons, who has been expelled from the Socialist Party in the United States, because of his bold criticism of the pro-German tendencies of that party, has for many years been one of the most prolific writers of propaganda that the movement has enlisted. With headquarters in Chicago he has controlled the deliveries of journals and the publications of books and pamphlets, and to a considerable extent shaped the form which American socialism has taken.

Professor Sir Paul Vinogradoff, who was present in Petrograd throughout the Revolution and was therefore able to give a London audience recently a first-hand account of what happened, is one of the foremost of Russian intellectuals. He is a very learned man who has never allowed his learning to master him or to drown his sense of humor. The width of his interests is typified by his recreations, which include chess, music and motoring. While a professor in Moscow Sir Paul devoted his energies to spreading instruction in Russia, founded a pedagogical society in Moscow and was chairman of the city's educational committee. Unable, like most enlightened Russians, to avoid a conflict with the bureaucracy, he resigned his post and came to England, where he has been corpus professor of jurisprudence since 1903. He has also lectured at Harvard and other universities in the United States. It is unnecessary to catalogue the distinctions, including that of Hon. D. C. L. Oxford and Durham, and Hon. LL. D. Cambridge, Harvard, Liverpool and Calcutta, which have been bestowed upon Sir Paul Vinogradoff. It is of interest to note, however, that he is an authority on English social and legal history, and his point of approach to many of the subjects of which he is a master is, perhaps, indicated by the title of an interesting little book published by the Home University Library and called "Common Sense in Law."

EDUCATIONAL DATE FIXED

ATLANTA, Ga.—The National Education Association will convene here on the night of Feb. 22, 1918, and continue in session until March 2. Approximately 4500 educators of the United States will be in attendance.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Cash Saving
NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL—The advantages of the daylight saving movement are thus summarized by President Marks of the national association: "It will increase food production, by permitting millions of persons who now get home too late, to plant and take care of a small garden plot. Eleven European countries have found that the additional hour was used in this manner to great advantage. It will bring our time into uniformity with the other warring nations, without changing our zone system. It will save millions of dollars in coal, which requires special conservation now, electricity and gas, by using one hour more of daylight. It has been estimated that the saving in this country will amount to more than \$40,000,000 during the five months. It will be of great benefit to all in health, economy and efficiency, as it gives every one an hour of light in place of an hour of night." All of these benefits may be secured by the simple expedient of moving all of the clocks and watches in the country forward one hour at an agreed time in the spring, returning them to the old time in the fall. While the amount of saving may be exaggerated in the minds of the advocates of the plan, there is no doubt that important gains in time and in material may be effected at no cost and with so little trouble that this feature of the change does not need to be discussed. As soon as the country realizes the real meaning of a daylight saving it ought to be ready to accept it without a word of protest.

The Agricultural Reserve
LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL—Of great importance in the war with Germany are the undepleted acres that can be drawn upon heavily for the production of food during the period of the war. Soil naturally fertile will withstand for a considerable time the onslaughts of reckless farming. Finally the effect of continued demands upon the soil without attention to crop rotation and fertilization begins to tell. Years are required to rebuild an impoverished soil. Where the rebuilding has been well done there is again a certain amount of reserve fertility which can be drawn upon in an emergency. There now is an emergency. The farmer who has "brought up" his

land is in a position to get more out of his farm than he could get if he had not practiced fertilization. He can afford to demand more of his tillable fields than he would in ordinary circumstances require of them. The probability is that the war will not last longer than two years. Farmers who have lands that will produce a greater quantity of food and feed in the form of corn than in any other form, and whose land has been treated constructively can afford to "corn," as a war emergency measure, land that would not be planted in corn this year or next. It is at a time like the present that the value of constructive tillage, and the profrugality of destructive tillage present themselves strikingly as matters for which individuals are responsible, but which affect profoundly the agricultural efficiency of the country as a whole.

FT. McPHERSON Y. M. C. A. HOUSE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Out of \$3,000,000 which the Young Men's Christian Association is spending on soldier camp work, a Y. M. C. A. building is being erected at Ft. McPherson. It will have reading, writing, study and game rooms, with offices and bedrooms for the staff.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER SOCIETIES MERGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—All river societies of the Middle West and South were merged into the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association at a conference held in St. Louis, Mo., and two large barge companies with an aggregate capital stock of \$350,000 were formed, one to operate north of St. Louis and the other south. Revival of waterways transportation is the plan, especially desirable as a war measure. Delegates at the meeting elected James E. Smith president.

NEW ARKANSAS ROAD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.
WALDRON, Ark.—Thirty miles of macadam roadway will be built by a newly created Road Improvement District No. 1. A road running west from Waldron 20 miles to the State line of Oklahoma, with a branch lateral from Hon to the Sebastian County line about nine miles long, will be improved at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1917

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET PRICES ADVANCE

Steel Common at New High Level, and Numerous Good Gains Shown in General List—Boston Higher and Active

United States Steel common stock once more made another new high record price in the New York stock market.

Otherwise in the early part of today's short session New York stock prices were decidedly strong. American Can, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Texas Company had particularly large gains, but Republic Iron & Steel, Utah Copper, United States Smelting and numerous other issues advanced substantially.

The local stock market in the first few minutes today was higher and fairly active. Gulf common was a leader, and United States Smelting, Inspiration Copper and East Butte were up more than the average.

Strength continued in both markets late in the first half hour. There were minor recessions during the remainder of the short session, but the general tone continued strong until the end. U. S. Steel reached a high of 13 1/2. Other industrial stocks, with the exception of Lackawanna Steel, which was very weak, were strong. Gains of two points or more were recorded by Sloss-Sheffield, Gulf States, Crucible, Baldwin and New York Air Brake. Texas Company at one time had a gain of six points. It eased off somewhat before the close.

The motor stocks were strong. General Motors led the group upward with a gain of more than five points. Corn Products, American Woolen, American Car & Foundry, Pittsburgh Coal and Mexican Petroleum were prominent in the advance.

On the local exchange good gains were made by New Haven, Torrington, Mohawk, American Zinc and U. S. Smelting. United Fruit sold off.

New York total sales, 765,500 shares; \$1,853,000 bonds. For the week, 6,794,200 shares; \$16,687,000 bonds.

LOCAL RESERVE BANK'S SHOWING

Condensed statement of financial condition at close of business May 25, 1917, of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank is:

RESOURCES

Gold and gold certificates—\$7,069,000
In settlement fund—15,619,000
In bank—15,619,000
Federal Reserve notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.—514,156

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in—\$50,000,000
Government deposits—\$5,088,700
Due to member banks—11,811,327
Cashier's checks—42,429,456
Other liabilities—7,628
Total liabilities—\$59,261,370

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are:

Cramp Ship 87, Elec Star Bat 62, General Asphalt 21, Lehigh Nav 76 1/2, Lehigh Valley 23 1/2, L. V. Tran 64 3/4, Lake Superior 21 1/2, Philadelphia 33 1/2, Phila Co pf 38, Phila Elec 29 1/2, Phila Rap Tr 28 1/2, Phila Trac 78, Union Tract 43, United Gas Imp 78 1/2.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Feature of foreign exchange market was a decline of 55 points in rubles from a high rate of 4.76-7.16, 60-day bills 4.72-4.80, 90-day bills 4.70-4.78, franc cables 5.01-5.03, Swiss cables 5.07, checks 5.08, Guilders cables 4.15-4.16, 1-16, checks 4.12, Ruble cables 27.35, plus, checks 27.35, plus, new high of this movement; checks 22.10.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Fair tonight, Sunday, probably rain; moderate west winds becoming variable.

For Southern New England: Probably tonight and Sunday, except fair on the east coast.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight; Sunday local rains.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

At 8 a. m. 67
At 12 noon 67
At 4 p. m. 67

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 67
Buffalo 67
Chicago 67
Cincinnati 67
Cleveland 67
Denver 67
Detroit 67
Houston 67
Los Angeles 67
Miami 67
New Orleans 67
New York 67
Philadelphia 67
Pittsburgh 67
Portland, Me. 67
San Francisco 67
St. Louis 67
Tampa 67
Washington 67

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	71	71	71	71
Alaska Gold	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Alaska Ju.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	28 1/2	30	28 1/2	29 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Am Ag Chem	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Am B Sugar	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94
Am Can	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52
Am Can pf	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Am Car Fr	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am Cot Oil	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am H & L	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am H & L pf	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Ice Sec	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Linsed	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am Linsed pf	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	59
Am Loco	72 1/2	74	72 1/2	73 1/2
Am Loco pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Smelt	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am SSec pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Star Fr	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Am Sugar	110	110	110	110
Am Tel	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Tel pf	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Woolen	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	53
Am Zinc	34	35 1/2	34	35 1/2
Am Zinc pf	65 1/2	66	65 1/2	66
Anacosta	86 1/2	87	86 1/2	87
Asso Oil	63	63	63	63
Atchison	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Atchison pf	97	97	97	97
At Gulf	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
At Gulf pf	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Bald Loco	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Balt & Ohio	71	71	71	71
Bethlehem	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Beth Steel	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
BFGoodrich	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Brook R T	60	60	60	60
Butte & Sup	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Cal Pac Corp	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	39
Cal Petrol	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Cal Petrol pf	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	53
Can Pacific	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Ct Leather	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Cerro de Pasco	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chan Motor	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
CME St Paul	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	74
CME St Paul pf	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Chi R I & P	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chi R I pf	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Chi R I pf pf	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Chi R I pf pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Chi & W	11	11	11	11
Chile Cop	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Chino Cop	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Col Fuel	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Col Gas & El	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Con Gas	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Con Prod	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Con Prod pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Cruc Steel	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Cub Am Sug	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2
Cuban CSug	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Cuban CSug pf	92	92	92	92
Del & Hud	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Del & Lac	210	210	210	210
Denver	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Denver pf	15	15	15	15
Dow Min	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
East St	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Elkhorn	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Erle	25	25	25	25
Erle pf	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Erle pf pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
F M & S pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gen Electric	162	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Gen Motors	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Granby Min	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Gr Nor	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gr Nor pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Green Can	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Gulf States	126	126	126	126
Gulf Stal pf	108	108	108	108
Harv of N J	114	114	114	114
Inspiration	65	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Int Ag Corp	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Int Con Cor	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int C Cor pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Int Mer Mar	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
I Mer Mar pf	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
In Nickel	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
In Paper	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Kan City So	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Kelley Tires	22	22	22	22
Kenne Cop	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Lack Steel	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Lee R & T	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Lee R & T pf	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Lehigh Val	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Manhattan	118	118	118	118
Max Motor	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Maxwell 1 pf	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Max Petrol	97	98	97	98
Miami	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Mvale Steel	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	64
M & S L New	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Mo Pac Wip	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mon Power	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Nat Enamel	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Nat Lead	57	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
Nevada Coh	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	26
NY A Brake	151	151	151	151
NY Central	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
NY Dock	16	16	16	16
NY Dock pf	38	38	38	38
NY N H & S	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
N Y N H & S pf	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
North Pac	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Ohio Fuel	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Owens Bat	51	51	51	51
Pacific Mail	94	94	94	94
Penn	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
meek	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
aska	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
romah	60c	60c	60c	60c
ouez	66 1/2	66 1/2	66	66
Ag Ch pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
oskeag	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Sugar pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Tel.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Woolen	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Wool pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Zinc	34	35 1/2	34	35 1/2
Zinc pf.	65	65	65	65
onda	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Cpn	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
ulf & W	109	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
ulf pf.	62 1/2	63	62	62 1/2
	165	165	165	165
& Ma.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
& Bala.	72c	80c	72c	80c
& Sup.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Ariz.	84	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Hecla	559	560	559	560
	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Mc Cl.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
ange.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Daly.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6 1/2
Ele.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Ele.	189	190	189	190
rgp pf.	63	63	63	63
	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
	45	45	45	45
	16	16	16	16
	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
al.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
pf.	92	92	92	92
	32	32	32	32
	4	4	4	4
	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
	93 1/2	93 1/2	93	93
pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
er.	150	150	150	150
	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
	90 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2
	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
	135	135	135	135
	23	23	22 1/2	23
	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
	36	36 1/2	35 1/2	36
	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
	32	32	32	32
	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
	10	10	10	10
	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
	140	140	140	140
	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
	28	28	28	28
	62	62	62	62
	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
	3	3	3	3
	18	18	18	18
	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	7	7	7	7

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SENTIMENT IS MORE CHEERFUL

Financial Markets Display Better Tone—Educating Public in Bond Buying—Week's Review of Financial Affairs

There has been a steady gain in confidence in the financial markets recently. This is reflected in the strength of securities prices. Stocks have regained much of their lost ground. The steel issues particularly have advanced. U. S. Steel common this week sold several points above the high record established by it last November. The motor stocks add a few of the rails were weak. The rising prices of the steel issues is due to the fact that the steel companies have all the business they can handle at practically their own prices. They are making money as they never did before. Buying of these stocks is also based on the probability that the war will last two or three years longer. People seem to be gradually relinquishing the belief that the war will be of short duration. The railroads and motor stocks have not shown much buoyancy. The railroads have not yet mastered their problem of high cost of doing business, and the requested advance in freight rates has not materialized. The motor stock have declined substantially from their high estate because many people are economizing. Probably many who had contemplated buying a new car concluded it was not a good time to include in the luxury. Others are making their old cars do another season. In any event the buying has not increased as had been expected.

There has been renewed activity in the foreign bond department notwithstanding the advent of the new United States Liberty Loan. Foreign bonds of all classes have advanced well. This is learning something about investments, particularly bonds. Heretofore a very small percentage of small investors knew anything whatever about bonds. They knew more about stocks. Bonds usually sell in such large denominations and interest rates are so much lower than the returns on stocks that they could not be interested in bonds as a general thing. They are being educated now. The patriotic response of people to the new Government loan insures its success and it also insures an active interest on their part in future loans of the kind and also in bond offerings of industrial corporations. Many who have never saved money before are doing so now to put their money in the Liberty Loan. There will be an army of investors hereafter, compared with a handful before this loan was brought out. Besides that the bankers who have interested the people in the Liberty Loan will have a list of names of possible future customers that will be very valuable hereafter.

One reason for the improved sentiment in financial quarters is that the financial community is persuaded that the Liberty Loan will be a success. It was considered a possible failure two weeks ago. But some powerful work is being done to make these bonds go, and they are going. The issue is not yet subscribed but if anything like the enthusiasm which is being created in the financial center of the country holds for two weeks more, the loan will close on June 15 in a blaze of glory.

This is one cause for the return of optimism. Incidentally, Wall Street is happy because it has found something to do. It is working with terrific energy and extreme resourcefulness to make the loan go. And it is working unselfishly. Wall Street is not trying to make money for itself. It has discovered the higher satisfaction of service without compensation. It is to many a Wall Street man a new experience. But it is an experience calling forth new emotions and a sense of citizenship that augurs well for the heavy personal sacrifices that continuation of the war is likely to demand. Wall Street has also awakened to the fact that general business is good and that every prospect for its remaining good is at hand.

Where corporations, including savings banks, have agreed to subscribe substantial amounts of the Liberty Loan, carrying the bonds for their employees subject to payment in small installments, the Federal Reserve Board has authorized Federal Reserve banks to establish a special Liberty Loan rate of 3½ per cent for notes, drafts and bills of exchange drawn by customers of the banks having a maturity not exceeding 90 days and secured by Liberty Loan bonds or United States certificates of indebtedness. This authorization is good until countermanded or modified. The Federal Reserve Board has also exercised its discretion to allow member banks to act as agents for nonmember banks in securing redemptions for the latter at Federal Reserve banks whenever the proceeds have been or will be used in meeting demands caused by subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. Preliminary grant of this permission has been extended to member banks from June 15 to July 15. This will extend facilities of the Government through Federal Reserve banks to thousands of firms, corporations, savings banks and other institutions subscribing to large blocks of the Liberty Loan for their employees, who are paying for the bonds by installments. The charge to the banks applying for redemptions is thus equivalent to the rate of interest carried by the bonds. Through this arrangement, the corporations and other institutions may obtain accommodation from their banks at a small fraction above the redemptive rate.

The United States Treasury has refused, during the last several days, to make telegraphic transfers of money from New York to San Francisco, on private account. Whether the service will be permanently suspended or not will probably be learned in the next few days, as Treasury authorities have the matter under consideration at the moment. It is understood in taking this action the Government has for its object the checking of the export of gold to Japan, which has assumed considerable proportions in the last few weeks, as a result of Japan's mounting favorable trade balance, and consequent rise of Japanese exchange in the United States. It has been customary for the Government to transfer funds by telegraph for nothing more than the cost of sending the telegram across the continent. This service has, in consequence, been of considerable assistance to bankers who have been recently engaged in shipping the gold to Japan, as it has saved them the necessity of consigning the metal from New York to the Pacific Coast. The permanent withdrawal of the service will mean increased cost of shipping gold from this day to the Orient, and Japanese exchange will have to advance to a correspondingly high level to make it worth while to export gold.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 2½ per cent. A steady tone is noted in time money, due for the most part to a broader inquiry. Business consists mainly of replacements and renewals. Activity is mostly in industrial loans, which are quoted 4½ to 4¾ per cent for 60 and 90 days, and 4¾ to 5 per cent for four, five, and six months. There is a small demand for five and six months' mixed money at 4¾ per cent. Mixed funds are quoted 4¾ per cent for 90 days, 4¾ per cent for 4½ per cent for four, five and six months. There is no material change in commercial discounts. The turnover is small, and the bulk of the movement is at 5 per cent, though occasionally there are sales of extraordinarily attractive names at 4¾ per cent.

PROGRESS OF SUGAR HARVEST

Total Production of Island to Date Figured at 2,800,000 Tons—Opinions as to Government Tax Outlook Vary

HAVANA, Cuba.—This island is being favored by unusually cool weather for this season of the year, and this is favorable for harvesting, so that the sugar crop is making good progress. A recent estimate places the total production of the island to date at fully 2,800,000 tons. It is true that the majority of the centrals may be expected to finish their crops within the coming two or three weeks, if conditions are normal, but a number of centrals in the eastern half of the island continue working until late in the summer, and receipts of sugar, in moderate quantity, continue arriving at almost all the ports until November. Four of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation's centrals have closed down for the season. Below are figures of the number of bags (325 pounds each) made in this crop and in the previous one:

	1916-17	1915-16
Jobo	76,877	104,379
Feliz	142,706	141,181
Maria Victoria	120,750	98,794
San Ignacio	74,997	116,071
Total	415,330	458,325

The total is about 9.4 per cent less this year than last. This year, however, the Cuba Cane will have the crop of central "Stewart," which it had not purchased a year ago, and that means an addition of about 450,000 bags, so that, even allowing that the Cuba Cane centrals have a shortage of 10 per cent compared with last year's crop, they would still be making fully 3,300,000 bags this year. Figuring the profits at as low an amount as \$4 a bag, the company would be making \$13,000,000 or \$14,000,000 this year. As dividends on preferred amount only to \$2,500,000, it will be interesting to note what disposition will be made of the rest of the profits.

In view of the war loan of \$100,000,000, which Cuba proposes to raise, the Government requires a larger revenue and is planning to impose a tax on sugar. Opinions vary as to what this tax is likely to be. The proposition most likely to be adopted is to impose a regular, steady tax of 10 cents on each bag of sugar of 325 pounds to the bag, and a war tax of another 10 cents a bag, this last to be paid when the sugar is exported and provided the price of sugar is not less than three cents a pound in Havana, these measures to begin to be operative next November. Of course such a law would have to be enacted by the Cuban Congress, and by agreement with the United States Government.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY'S AFFAIRS

The Bay State Street Railway Company filed with the Public Service Commission, in connection with its application for increased fares, a statement of earnings for the nine months ending March 31, 1917, which compares as follows:

	9 months ending March 31, 1917	9 months ending March 31, 1916
Operating revenue	\$9,538,407	\$9,896,483
Operating expenses	6,594,901	7,265,121
Net operating revenue	2,943,506	2,731,362
Taxes and other expenses	452,881	598,066
Income before depreciation	2,490,625	2,133,296
Depreciation	66,459	62,812
Income after depreciation	2,424,166	2,070,484
Operating revenue	2,356,584	2,185,113
Operating expenses	1,331,183	1,340,350
Net operating revenue	1,025,401	844,763
Taxes and other expenses	120,000	120,000
Income before depreciation	182,851	379,769
Depreciation		22,346

SITUATION IN THE SOUTHERN METALS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham iron market has developed into \$40 on spot metal for all except regular customers and, in some instances, is the charge even to them. For 1918 there are two prices. The leading interest and the Alabama company as well as the Woodward are among those understood to be out of the last half as well as spot market. Recent sales have been large. A three-furnace operator sold 30,000 tons this month. Sales equal manufacture and that is at a new high record.

The car shortage in the South is at its worst and the labor shortage is beginning to become acute. Charcoal iron has made another spurt. Several sales were made on a basis of \$45 with quotations running from \$44 to \$45.

DRY GOODS TRADE GAINS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Reports from various sources in the wholesale dry goods trade give assurance that the "prevented economy" wave which swept over the country and threatened to seriously affect general business is giving way to a more sensible view of conditions which are fundamentally absolutely sound, and bringing a noticeable improvement in the business situation. Collections also show improvement, says the John V. Farwell Company.

CITIES GAS DIVIDEND PLAN
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Ohio Cities Gas Company directors are said to be considering a plan of declaring a \$15,000,000 dividend, to be paid in common stock, as part of proposed increased capitalization, the remainder of new stock to be used in financing purchase of Pure Oil Company.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 74½c, unchanged.
LONDON, England—Bar silver 37½d, unchanged.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Because the market has had quite a perpendicular advance in the last week, there is talk of a decided reaction. It may be pertinent to point out that values have, however, fully kept pace with prices. Taking Steel common as the most conspicuous and typical example. It was just six months ago that this stock sold at the price that it has again reached this week. Meantime, the company must have earned at least \$30 a share on its common stock, of which it has distributed only \$7.25 in dividends. There is \$23 a share more in net value behind Steel common than there was when it previously sold at its high figure. This is true of the list in general. Earnings minus dividends are equal to more than the gain in the price of stock. It should, of course, be recognized that a part of the rise has already taken place. Stocks are not as cheap as they were two weeks ago. At the same time, we do not believe that the inflation resulting from huge war purchases has, by any means, been fully measured by the rise that has already taken place. It has been our observation that thus far the public has held aloof, distrustful of the motive behind the advance. When it comes to realize that, though perhaps instigated with a definite purpose, yet the advance is well justified by conditions, it will probably take a far more active part.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: As to the immediate future, it is highly probable that speculative activity will spread from the "Steels" to other groups and the movement finally culminate with several 2,000,000 share days on the New York Stock Exchange. It will be a least be interesting to watch for such a development, for it is not natural to expect that a few steel issues will continue to absorb all the speculative activity.

W. J. Wollman & Co., New York: Government war financing is proceeding satisfactorily. This, with a heretofore annual expenditure of \$10,000,000 for war supplies, presages improved business conditions and prosperity. Prosperity and market prices generally move hand in hand toward higher market levels.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Apparently developments are showing constant improvement in the western cereal belts, and all over the country the expansion in cultivated land promises abundant farm produce to supply the abnormal demand. Fundamental conditions seem to warrant a continuation of the present market trend, although buying is likely to be concentrated on the industrial and mining groups.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: We have started on a period of broad market activity, expansion, we think.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: "The market is in strong hands and is reflecting in higher prices, the indicated success of the Liberty Loan and the continuance of intensified business that will result from the spending of this huge fund."

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: The general investment market is dull, and it is likely to remain in this condition until the Government financing is completed. Liquidation in the better class of railroad and other bonds has been less urgent, and before the end of another week it will have virtually ceased.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 26

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—M. & M. Halle of S. Halle & Sons; Avery.

Chicago—H. A. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox.

Chicago—J. C. Collier of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Dallas, Tex.—J. R. Hill of Sanger Bros.; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—Vincent Perez; U. S. Los Angeles, Cal.—C. B. Short of Broadway Dept. Store; Essex.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. H. Baker; Tour.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Edgar Larson of Muse, Ferris & Walker; Tour.

New York—E. A. Mosher of Mail Order House; Essex.

New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry-Dame; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.

Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George W. West Shoe Co.; Essex.

Phonice, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S.

Rochester, N. Y.—George C. Schelter; U. S.

Rochester, N. Y.—George W. Harris; U. S.

Sidney, N. S. W.—Thomas Walker; U. S.

Toronto, Can.—Wallace Waller of Simpson & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Waco, Tex.—Harry Wheeler of Ganger Bros.; Essex.

NEW STOCK OF WRIGHT-MARTIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation stockholders voted to increase authorized common capital stock from 500,000 shares of no par value to 1,000,000 shares of no par value. Subscription warrants will be sent out at once, and stockholders have until June 15 to subscribe to new shares at \$5 a share. This is price at which new stock issue has been underwritten by a syndicate. The syndicate receives no commission.

GULF'S STEAMSHIP LINES' EARNINGS

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies steamship lines make this comparative report for March and the three months ended March 31:

	1917	1916
Operating income	\$3,956,905	\$2,248,125
Operating expenses	2,822,529	1,742,872
Total income	1,134,376	505,253
Int-rental-deductions	148,546	132,829
Net income	\$985,830	372,424
Three months—		
Operating income	10,389,978	6,531,294
Operating expenses	7,441,925	5,047,852
Total income	2,948,053	1,583,442
Int-rental-deductions	438,564	418,963
Net income	\$2,509,489	\$1,164,479

WHEAT PRICES ARE DECLINING

Substantial Losses Shown for the Week—Uncertainty as to Government Action and Good Crop Prospects Are Factors

Developments in the wheat market during the past week were in very sharp contrast to the conditions which prevailed prior to the action of the leading exchanges, when it became necessary to use drastic measures to check the wild advance.

Fluctuations were somewhat erratic at times but the market was very much quieter than for many months and it was evident that outstanding contracts in futures are being steadily evened up.

The course of prices was downward and the market showed losses of 24 to 26c.

The trade at large was in a state of uncertainty regarding what is in store in the future and consequently there was little effort made to do business. Much will depend on what course the Government decides upon in regard to Federal control of the food situation and also whether or not unrestricted trading will again be permitted in the leading futures markets.

Exporters were not making purchases and the demand from mills was less active owing to the falling-off of the domestic demand for flour.

The new crop outlook showed distinct improvement and was largely responsible for the easier tone of values.

Since the May Government report was published there have been splendid rains over the winter wheat belt repeatedly and, according to private reports, the crop has shown improvement in most every section. Kansas is still in doubt and the trade was somewhat taken back on Friday when the official State report indicated that no improvement had been made there during the month and that the indicated yield is only about 40,000,000 bushels.

Seeding of spring wheat was practically completed. The crop went into the ground under unquestionably favorable circumstances and the acreage is apparently fully up to normal. It had been apprehended that some of the seed used would be low in germinating power on account of the scarcity of high grade wheat in last year's crop, but reports from practically the entire belt said that the wheat was coming up very nicely and was showing good stands.

Reports from abroad on the foreign crop situation indicated quite an improvement, but it is evident that the needs of Europe will be large.

America will be expected to furnish every bushel of wheat possible, which should assure a profitable basis of values to the farmer.

At the same time it seems reasonable to expect that the Government will devise a plan of equitable distribution and that there is little probability of a recurrence of the competitive buying which brought about the spectacular advance experienced a short time ago.

Prices in the corn market showed resistance to pressure early in the week owing to a very firm view of the supply and demand situation, but during the last two days of the week an easier tone developed and values showed losses of about 5 cents from the high point of the week.

Offers from the country improved materially, owing, no doubt, to the fact that farmers had finished planting and were finding time to haul their corn to market.

This brought about increased pressure and there was also considerable selling on the flattering reports on the new crop.

It seems more than probable that America has planted the largest acreage of corn ever experienced, and it is predicted that a yield of 3,500,000,000 bushels is easily possible under favorable weather conditions.

TEXAS COMPANY RIGHTS VALUE

The decision of the Texas Company directors to offer new stock of the company to stockholders at par in the ratio of one share for every four held gives valuable rights to the stock. Selling at 218½, the value of the rights is 23½, and the rights increase in value at about ¼ for every half-point advance in the stock. At 222 for the stock the rights would be worth about 24½. In the following is shown the value of the rights at various prices for the stock ranging from 214 to 218½:

Stock	Val of Stock	Val of rights
214	218½	23½
214½	219	23½
215	219½	23½
215½	220	23½
216	220½	23½

MUCH GOLD OF UNITED STATES IS GOING TO JAPAN

Treasury Officials Interested in Westward Flow of Specie Shipments

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Treasury officials, engrossed in the far-reaching program of international financing upon which the United States lately has entered, have turned their attention to the discovery that for the past month Japan has been withdrawing gold from the United States at the rate of \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 a year.

Gold exports to Japan within the past three or four weeks, it was stated authoritatively, have been between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Since Jan. 1 they have totaled \$35,000,000. In the past eight months they have reached an aggregate of about \$50,000,000. Within the next 30 days, the Government has been informed, they will approximate 50 per cent of the entire sum already exported in 1917.

British officials, including Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, have noted with some surprise the tendency of the American gold to flow westward, and have discussed the situation with treasury officials. The British agree that it is to the interest of all concerned that the United States conserve its supply of gold, although it is at present the largest store ever held within a single nation's boundaries and greatly in excess of actual requirements, and that a way be found to discourage very heavy withdrawals.

Japan's withdrawal of gold from the United States is explained at the Yokohama Specie Bank as being "purely for adjustment of trade balance," and without any further significance. It was explained that the war has made Japan a great creditor nation, that her exports greatly exceed imports and that the movement of gold has been made imperative by abnormal commercial conditions.

In banking circles the opinion prevails that Japanese bankers have been drawing down their reserves in the United States to meet increased expenditures at home, where reserves could be put out at better interest returns. The Japanese Government and banking interests in Japan, it is understood, have made heavy loans to Russia. It is an assumed fact also that the remarkable growth of Japanese industries—chiefly in munitions and war supplies—calls for the return to Japan of large sums of capital previously employed in the United States.

Boston bankers also believe that the flow of gold to Japan is to settle trade balances.

UNION BAG CO. PAPER PROSPERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Union Bag & Paper Corporation during quarter ended April 30 has more than fulfilled expectations. Earnings after all charges of \$622,689 are at the rate of more than \$24 a share on the outstanding capital stock and are sufficient to take care of regular dividend requirements for the whole of the current year.

The profits of St. Maurice Paper Company, Ltd., which Union Bag & Paper owns 75 per cent of the stock, are not included. Earnings of St. Maurice Company for quarter are estimated at \$150,000, so that Union Bag & Paper's holdings will prove very valuable. The news mill is now in operation, with two paper machines running regularly, and the sulphite and sulphate mills are also under way. The company estimates that the \$90,000 reserved from earnings of the first quarter will be sufficient to pay all taxes which will be incurred as result of the war.

KANSAS CROP REPORT
TOPEKA, Kan.—May report of State Board of Agriculture puts prospective yield of winter wheat at 40,000,000 bushels. Condition of corn is given as 79.3, or 6.8 per cent lower than last year.

COTTON IN SIGHT
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The cotton exchange here makes the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week 63,201 bales compared with 124,266 bales last year and 108,199 in 1915.

HOG PRICES STRONG

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hogs are strong. The top price is \$16.15.

TO THE HOLDERS OF First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Co.

Issued under the Mortgage dated August 1, 1908, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee:

The District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, having, by a decision rendered May 17, 1917, directed judgment for upwards of \$32,000,000 against The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company in favor of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee of the Mortgage securing the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of Western Pacific Railway Company, it is very important that the holders of the First and Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds should be in a position promptly to take action for the protection of their interest in the property, and for the conservation of the assets of The Denver and Rio Grande, applicable to the payment of the Bonds. To that end the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the holders of the Bonds above mentioned, under a Deposit Agreement now in course of preparation, which will shortly be lodged with Bankers Trust Company as Depository, of which due notice will be given by publication.

New York, May 22, 1917.

SEWARD PROSSER, Chairman.
C. EBYARD BLAIR,
E. K. BOISOT,
BERTRAM CUTLER,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
ANDREW J. MILLER,
WILLIAM SALOMON,
JOSEPH M. SEAMAN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

CADWALLADER, WICKERHAM & TAFT, Counsel.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Depository.
16 Wall Street, New York City.

COTTON MARKET MOVES UPWARD

Prices Advance Sharply to Highest Level for the Season—Bullish Crop News Is Important Factor

There was an excited advance in the cotton market during the past week with both old and new crop months making new high records for the season.

Growing apprehension of a crop shortage, coupled with a more optimistic view of the submarine situation, and reports of increasing activity in the goods trade stimulated the buying movement and Friday afternoon, July contracts sold at 21.67, comparing with 13.90, the low level of Feb. 1, and 21.50 the previous high record of the season established on Nov. 27.

The buying movement responsible for the present bull market began earlier in the month on a more favorable view of the Russian situation and the decrease in the loss of tonnage by submarines.

The advance has been in the face of improved weather conditions in the South but private crop advices have been generally bullish and there was a rumor Friday that a prominent southern authority made the condition as low as 70.3.

If confirmed this would indicate the lowest condition for more than 20 years, and there has probably been a good deal of buying in the expectation of a very bullish report from the Department of Agriculture next Friday.

This report, which carries the condition of the crop up to Friday night, will compare with a condition of 77.5 on May 25 last year and with a 10-year average of 79.1 for that date.

Low prices at which the cotton futures are following the tide gives the high and low prices at which the cotton futures sold during the week, so far this month and for the season:

March 21.58 20.32 21.58 18.64 21.58 18.37

GENERAL MOTORS' TRACTOR PLANTS

GENERAL MOTORS' TRACTOR PLANTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Motors Corporation plans a big development within 12 months in the tractor line, Samson Iron Works at Stockton, Cal., has been added and with this as a nucleus, tractor development will be begun at once. The Stockton company is weekly turning out 15 to 20 sleeve wheel tractors, which have proved their serviceability and efficiency. General Motors plans four tractor plants, at points throughout the country, where they will cover the fields effectively. Stockton will be one, another has been placed at Pontiac, Mich., another will be in or about Kansas City and the fourth at some point in the East. By October General Motors is expected to be producing 15 tractors a day, but new plants will not get into production until next spring, when output is expected to run about 60 a day.

The motor tractor has had a thorough try-out in Europe by belligerents as well as on United States farms, and entrance of General Motors into this work on a big scale is considered by interests connected with the company a step of much importance to the company and to the trade.

GOVERNMENT BUYS SILVER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Treasury Department announces the following purchases of silver: From American Smelting & Refining Company, 200,000 ounces for delivery at Philadelphia at \$0.7525 per ounce, and 200,000 ounces for delivery at San Francisco at \$0.7650 per ounce; from the United States Trust Company, 100,000 ounces for delivery at San Francisco at \$0.7650 per ounce.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS, NEW YORK, CHICAGO & MISCELLANEOUS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Russian Importing CompanyGifts for All Occasions
JUST RECEIVED
A few cases of beautiful
RUSSIAN LINENSDrawn Work and Embroidery: Scarfs and
Squares; Luncheon Sets; Homespun Rus-
sian Linens by the yard.
Children's Dresses, Blouses.
Also a rare collection of
Antique Jewelry and Silver.VISITORS WELCOME
452 Boylston Street, Boston
GEORGE & MERRILL
HAT SHOP37 Temple Place—Room 8
Desirable Tailored Dress and Sport Hats
at Moderate Prices by the makers of
THE HUNTINGTON HAT
A Five Year Record of Quality
MISS B. W. LOGAN—SPENCER CORSET
A special design for each customer,
front, back laced. Awarded Gold Medal
at Panama-Pacific Exposition. 462 Boyl-
ston St., Room 210, Boston.MRS. J. B. MORRILL
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FIGHTING MOLDING
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
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MRS. J. M. MORRISON
Corsets for All Occasions
462 Boylston Street, Boston
COWEN'S Women's Shop, 156 Mass. Ave.,
Boston—Waists, lvy corsets, hosiery, un-
derwear, knickerbockers, mill orders.MILLINERY
Millinery Sale
Hats formerly from \$10 to \$10—
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Five Cases, all sizes, light, strong, and
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Wholesale Dealers in
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Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases
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Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-
off clothing. Old Gold and Precious Stones
or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and
will call at your residence, 1230 Main
Ave., Cambridge, Tel. 302 or 303. If one
is busy call the other.CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST,
SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Fal-
mouth, Norway and St. Paul, Minn., Boston,
Mass. Sunday services at 10:15 a. m. and
7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church
and all its branch organizations, "Soul
and Body." Sunday school in The Mother
Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting
every Wednesday evening at 7:30.SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,
Boston, 134 Main Ave. and
Howland St., Roxbury—Service at 10:30
a. m. Sunday school 12 m. Testimonial
meeting every Wednesday 7:45 p. m.THIRD CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,
Boston, 125 Arlington St., Hyde
Park. Services at 10:45 a. m. Sunday
school 12 m. Testimonial meeting every
Wednesday 7:45 p. m.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Women as Aviators

"Aviation, like other forms of human activity, is open as much to women as to men," said Miss Ruth Law to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Today women are showing fully as much interest in the work as men. Women have qualities which make them good aviators, too. They are courageous, self-possessioned, clear-headed, quick to decide in an emergency, and usually they make wise decisions."

"When women first began to drive automobiles, they were a curiosity, but the world came to recognize their rightful place in this activity; in time they will feel the same about their place as aviators. The success of any undertaking depends upon the man or woman, as much in aviation as in anything else under the sun. The craft is but in its infancy, and when it has reached as advanced a stage of perfection as has motoring, there is little doubt that this will be a favorite and practical method of transportation. The automobile was at first a sport and pastime; the present war has hastened the evolution of the aircraft from an amusement for a few, given to the masses at a fair or exhibition, to a great necessity."

Miss Law has offered her services to her country as a messenger and teacher of the art of flying, and she was accepted by the Government. She is giving exhibitions and teaching men and women to fly, in Chicago, and is ready at any moment to serve the Government as a messenger, or in any capacity in which she can use her skill.

"You ask me how I happened to learn to operate an airplane," Miss Law continued. "I don't know, unless it was that I have always loved out-of-door sports; I had mastered the other forms, and when aviation came to the front, I wanted to master that as well. There is an indescribable feeling which one experiences in flying; it comes with no other form of sport or navigation. It takes courage and daring; and one must be self-possessed, for there are moments when one's wits are tested to the full. Yet there is an exhilaration that compensates for all one's efforts."

"I shall never forget my first flight. It was that I have always loved out-of-door sports; I had mastered the other forms, and when aviation came to the front, I wanted to master that as well. There is an indescribable feeling which one experiences in flying; it comes with no other form of sport or navigation. It takes courage and daring; and one must be self-possessed, for there are moments when one's wits are tested to the full. Yet there is an exhilaration that compensates for all one's efforts."

"When I undertook my flight to New York, and made the record distance, I was sure from my experience that I could go as long as the airplane could, for I had tested myself thoroughly before trying it. One usually drives at the speed of 100 miles an hour. I did it in a little over that, making my first stop after 500 miles. I had little sense of weariness. For one thing, one does not think of food

when so intensely occupied as one is in flying. Then, one flies at about 5000 feet to 10,000 feet above the earth, to avoid the region of cloud and for safety. The air is clear and bracing up there; one can see on a clear day 20 or 30 miles in every direction.

"My first experience in flying was as a passenger in July of 1912. I took me about a month to learn to operate an airplane, and then I had my own machine made for me. I fly every day, wind and the weather permitting. Of course, it is no more pleasant flying in winter than it is motoring. Machines will, however, in time be equipped as well for winter as are the automobiles. I had a windshield of aluminum put on, for my own comfort. I find flying a great pleasure. I especially enjoy the long cross-country trips. Some day there will be inventions that will make it convenient for the driver to eat more easily while flying. But we know that, in driving a machine of any kind, one has to pay attention strictly to what one is doing."

"With an airplane, the only difficulty is always to find suitable landing places. But this difficulty is going to be lessened. For, as this becomes a more popular and practical means of transportation, there will be regular aerial stations for us all over the country. There will be maps of the air, as there are road maps today. I use one of these now, and it is easy to follow a regular map while flying, provided one has a good compass. This is absolutely necessary."

"As in the use of the automobile, so in the use of the airplane, the time will come when all this experimentation and reckless daring will be a thing of the past. Women are not so reckless as men, although I find them just as fearless. In fact, it has been my experience, in teaching men, that they are more timid on their first trips than are women. Exhibition work is not a pleasure, and we will all be glad when this is no more sought after. The legitimate work with the airplane is for business and pleasure rides, and this will be as easy for women to participate in as for men."

"At present, of course, there is great scarcity of machines, and their cost is enormous; yet there is also splendid opportunity for earning. I earn \$50,000 a year; but, of course, much of that goes into expenses. Yet this will not always be. The women of the United States have a freedom I find in no other country. I have just returned from Paris, and I found no women there who were allowed to fly. I was taken up by one of their Government officials, flying at 150 miles an hour, a speed far beyond anything which would ever be pleasurable or sane, except for emergency service, such as those aviators are given."

"I feel sure women will learn to fly as well as men, and that, perhaps, in time when we must go into all kinds of untried fields, we will learn one more line of activity for pleasure and service in this new method of navigation. Much the same knowledge is required in it that is required in running any kind of machine. Women are proving themselves expert machine-ists, and they will succeed in aviation."

The Springtime Refreshment Table

"Green and white is the prettiest color scheme I know of, for the refreshment table at a springtime afternoon reception," remarked the girl who keeps house in a tiny city apartment to the early guest who was helping her put on the finishing touches, do all those last things before the bell begins to ring. As she spoke, she unwrapped three perfect, dark red roses and arranged them in a glass holder in a shallow bowl of water.

"Why the red roses then, if your color scheme is green and white?" inquired the early guest in surprise. "Wait and see," was the gay rejoinder; "that is what people used to say to me when I asked questions, when I was a little girl." So the questioner waited.

First of all, the hostess spread a pretty green and white Japanese cloth over the table. It had graceful stalks of iris for decoration. In the center, which was plain white, she put one of the napkins which was a miniature tablecloth, being decorated with iris on a smaller scale. Around that, she arranged four slender glass candlesticks, each holding a tall, pale green candle. The cups and saucers were of thin Japanese china, also green, as were the rest of the china furnishings.

"I use paper napkins for parties," explained the hostess, rummaging in the quaint old sideboard behind the table. "Don't you like these?" she continued, bringing out a roll of pretty squares of crepe paper. The daintily scalloped edge was of green, which just matched the china. The border, about two inches wide, was of the same green, with horizontal lines of gold at frequent intervals. Folded in such a way as to form small squares with a continuous border, they made an attractive addition to the table.

Small cakes, covered with white icing, filled one green plate. "We always make our own cakes and sandwiches," Miss Hostess announced; "of course, we do not adhere too closely to our color scheme in that, but we always have some things that match. For example, we call these sandwiches 'our springtime sandwiches.' Don't you think the name fits them? We buy what the baker calls sandwich bread; it cuts so much better advantage; then we slice it just as thin as possible, and butter the slices very scantily. The crusts are cut off, and I'll tell you later how useful they prove. The filling is made of watercress, chopped fine or cut up as fine as possible with the scissors and

mixed with a little French dressing. Be careful, if you make any, not to put in too much dressing; a little, very thoroughly blended with the cress, is much more satisfactory to work with than a lot which makes a liquid, disconnected mixture. Spread one side of the bread with this, and press the other side firmly down upon it. Some of the sandwiches we cut into small triangles, others into narrow 'finger' strips. But do not try to cut them before filling; it is much more difficult to make neat sandwiches from the small pieces of bread and it requires much more time."

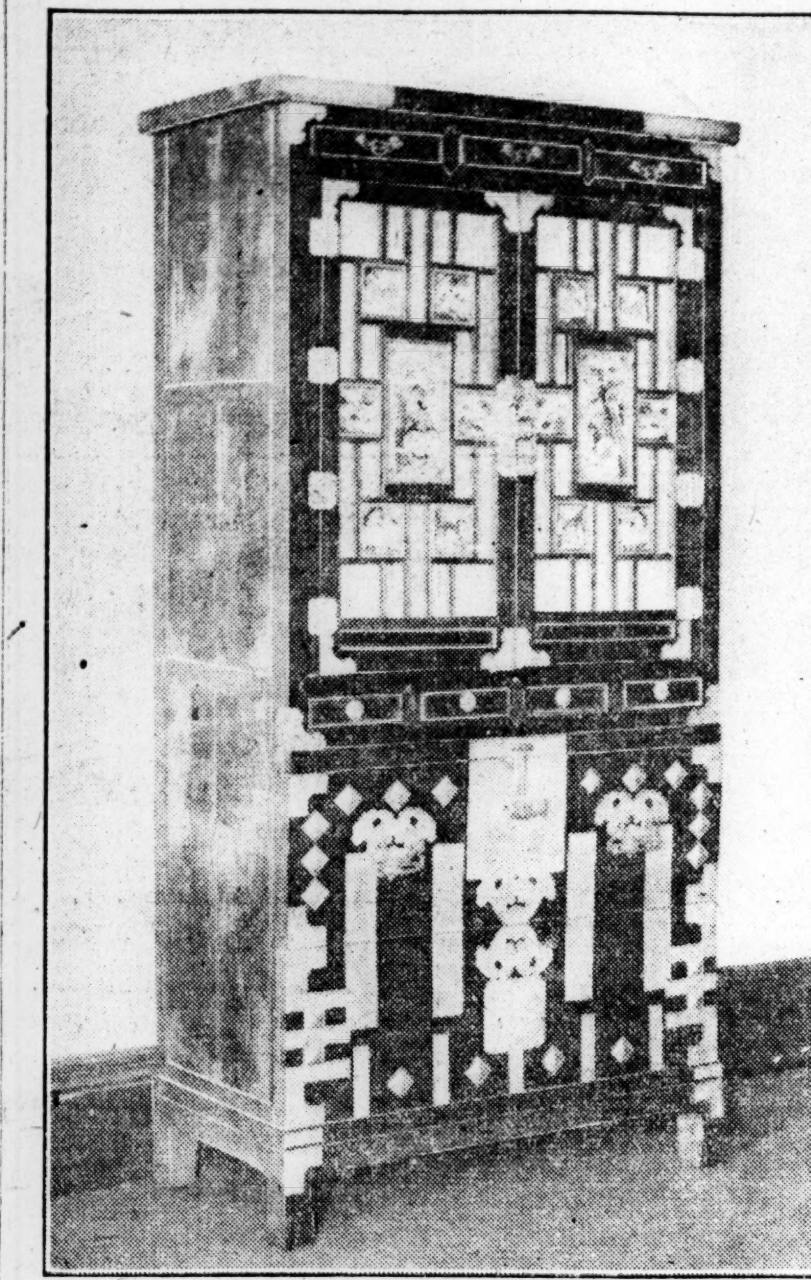
"I leave the sandwiches until the very last thing, usually, so as to have them as fresh as possible; and, when they are done, I cover them with a clean napkin wrung out of cold water—wrung very dry, be sure of that—until the bell rings announcing the first guest. Then I whisk a plate of them on the table and leave the rest, to replenish it later, covered up in the kitchen."

"Another delicious green and white sandwich is made with mint jelly; I use wheat bread for that, too. Sometimes I butter the bread, again I mix it lightly with cream cheese. The cream cheese may be used, instead of butter, with the cress and mint, too. It must be moistened first, however, in order to spread well. Some people use milk for that, but I prefer olive oil or, better still, a little French dressing."

"These little turnovers always seem to be popular, and it is great fun making them. I mix a plain, quick variety of pastry and roll it out as thin as I possibly can; then I cut out circles with a tumbler—my biscuit or cookie cutter is a little too small. For filling, I use about a teaspoonful of some of our homemade jam, usually, then pinch them together, prick and bake them. They turn out so cunning, fat little things that I call them Kewpies."

A key clicked in the lock, and in came the other inhabitant of the sky-parlor apartment.

"I am going to make the cheese straws right away," she called from the depths of the wardrobe, where she was stowing away her coat and hat. Then she took possession of the kitchen and fell to work making a new lot of pastry, into which she mixed a generous amount of grated cheese—plain American cheese, as she explained to the guest—a little salt and a lot of paprika. It was not long before two big square baking pans were covered with a thin sheet of this new



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

A Korean Cabinet

LONDON, England.—The kind of cupboard and locker combined, which is used by the metropolitans of Seoul (pronounced Sow), is not often seen out of Korea. It is too clumsily constructed to bear much moving, and would require too heavy and solid a packing case to make it worth the attempt. The writer is the fortunate possessor of a rather attractive example, and many difficulties in the way of transport had to be overcome after its purchase, in a funny little native shop in one of the main lanes (one cannot call them streets) in Seoul. It seemed easy to accept the vendor's offer to pack it in a strong box about seven feet high, and then to transport it to the railway and so to the steamer and home. When once on the train, it was equally simple to travel with to the seaport, Chemulpo, and to have it ejected on to the primitive platform. But here the first difficulty occurred, for no Korean porter would take it in hand. One or two tried to move it, but washed their hands of

the job and went away. The train steamed out, the station was deserted, and the case was still a long way from the ship. The only solution was to find a large wheelbarrow, tilt the case on to it, and wheel it down to the beach. There were no piers or wharfs, because no steamer can come within four miles of the shore, owing to the shallowness of the sea. However, with some difficulty, the box was transferred to a large fishing vessel, eventually rowed to the steamer and hoisted on board by the ship's donkey engine.

At any rate, here stands the cabinet, and it is certainly beautiful with the beauty of a far-off, barbaric culture. The framework is made of Korean pine, seared with hot irons so as to show the fine grain. The front is veneered with a deep brown hardwood, and paler lines are let in along the edges of the drawers. The whole is clamped together with metal strips, intermediate in color between tin and brass, and probably a mixture of the two. The doors of the upper part illustrate particularly well the peculiar geometrical patterns and decoration of Korean art. This art shares the artistic qualities of the Chinese and Japanese, and gives color to the Korean claim that the two nations are descended from them. Behind the brown wooden lattice work is a shiny paper of the brightest green, and let into some of the spaces are glass windows, painted on the inner side with vivid pictures of deer, tigers and goats, as well as some of the more striking flowers and insects of the peninsula. When the doors are opened, one is greeted with the peculiar fragrant scent which seems inseparable from all oriental furniture. Across the middle of the space is a bar, placed there in order that the wadded garments of the natives might be thrown over it. The lower compartment is a locker, the upper part of which falls over forward on four large hinges. Both openings are secured by Korean padlocks, which are not the least curious part of the whole.

"Now for the finishing touches," said the first Miss Hostess, filling an odd little green dish with some small white candies. Then she picked up the bowl of roses. This was a Japanese bowl, decorated in conventional lines on the outside and plain green within. She placed it right in the center of the green and white table.

"There," she exclaimed, "does that not set off the green and white color scheme beautifully, just that one dash of brilliant crimson?" We used to buy white flowers, freesia or narcissus, but today we decided to experiment with red roses, and I, for one, feel quite pleased with this springtime table."

The Butter-Bur

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the first flowers to greet the spring in Southern Europe is a Butter-bur, called Petasites nivens. Like its English relative, it flourishes on the banks of streams and in the green boggy slopes that line the water side. In such situations, its compact spikes come up like pinkish cones through the moss, as soon as the weather is warm, and soon lengthen out with stems of purplish hue. The common English Butter-bur is always looked for by the children around whose home it lives, because of its curious growth before the wayside flowers have even shown their buds. The Petasites leaves never see their flowers at all, because they do not develop till long after the spikes are gone. In fact, the ordinary observer would not think they belonged to each other. The little narrow scales on the flowering spike are not real leaves at all. But, in a few months, a grove of leaves, like crowded green umbrellas, stands where the flowers once grew. These are the real leaves of the Butter-bur. But it is one of those well-organized plants that favor a division of labor. The creeping underground root throws up two kinds of shoots. First, great fat buds that burst open at the first touch of spring and produce the spikes of flowers. Then, much later, and possibly some way off, comes another set of

buds, this time of leaves. All through the summer they suck up the water from below and breathe the sweet air of the marsh, fostering their great creeping roots and making preparations for the coming year. But, long before the winter appears, they pack away all their valuables below ground and get out of the way, so as not to overshadow the flowering spikes when the spring impels their growth.

Cooperative Luncheons

At a recent gathering of housewives in the city of Chicago, for the exchange of helpful ideas, one young housewife told of an experiment which she had made, new to the task but each eager to succeed in the business of home-making, were trying. They call it the Cooperative Luncheon Club. "We meet on Thursdays, because some of us who have maids can be alone that day. We each take turns playing hostess. We plan the menus ahead for the next meeting, and each has some one part to do which is always new. One does the cooking, another prepares the food, another lays the table, another mixes the salad, and so on. We watch each other work, but refrain from asking questions or criticizing until the meal is served; then we are free to say what we think about the work. We make our conversation constructive, and feel that we have gained much from what each has brought to the gathering."

Hand Dyed Silks for Home and Costume

Buying all her wools and silks and cottons not only undyed, but unbleached as well, and then dyeing them over and over, until she succeeds in getting just precisely the shade and effect she wishes, is part of the work which one designer of interior decorations and costumes, too, has taken upon herself. And then, when she succeeds in effecting precisely the desired combination of color and fabric, she makes the most attractive rugs and wall hangings, coverlets for bed or couch, pillow tops, Greek costumes, evening cloaks, scarfs—almost anything that one might desire.

"Sometimes, of course, I find a piece of silk or some other fabric that is already just the color that I want; in that case, I buy it. It would be foolish to go to all the work and trouble of dyeing it myself," said Miss Amy Mall Hicks to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who was prowling about her workshop, down in New York's famous Washington Square neighborhood. It is an odd little place, that workshop. Its owner refuses to characterize it by the more popular—in that region—term studio. When one is inside, one has the feeling of being in one of those fascinating little houses belonging to seafaring folk, away up on the Maine coast, if not actually in a ship's cabin itself. And the decorations of the room are cleverly arranged to heighten just that impression. Shells and seaweed and starfish are distributed on narrow shelves behind the tiny, small-paned window, with here and there a blue glass vase of marigolds, such as might have been picked in any seashore garden.

About the walls are arranged some of the rugs which this artist designer and her helpers have been making lately. Miss Hicks herself is an authority on rugs and these, as one may well suppose, are decidedly interesting. For instance, there's that rose-colored one—such a beautiful patch of soft warm color as it would make on the floor of a rose and white room! It is not very large and it is oblong. The background of the rose in solid and exquisite color, and the oval center white with a conventional basket of flowers in soft buffs and browns, for decoration. There is a similar one in old blue which is even lovelier, if that is possible, and another in buff. Upon one wall hangs a huge woolen hooked rug in Oriental colorings, with a decidedly Oriental feeling about its Eastern garden paths and flowers, in

soft, dull blue and green and yellow and rose. Here and there a round braided rug adds to the homey atmosphere of the exhibition going on so informally. She does not design many of these, however, Miss Hicks remarked, because so many are made commercially that there is no object in doing so, unless to carry out some definite color scheme.

Among the most interesting of the new things to be seen were some porch lights. Many people interested enough in the lighting arrangements within their homes, are contented with just being able to see well out of doors on their verandas. They do not bother about artistic fixtures out there; it simply does not occur to them. Now, however, that porch furniture is attracting so much attention, it is time for the lighting scheme to follow suit. So, evidently, thinks this artist, for she has concocted some very attractive arrangements. These are shallow baskets which in shape resemble, somewhat, Chinese pagodas. They are lacquered and adorned with Chinese tassels, three in all, and are attached to the ceiling by wire Chinese cords and tassels. These shades are pleasing additions to any porch fittings and diffuse the light without dissipating it, in a satisfactory fashion.

A new idea in house lighting, also indirect, is a very simple one—nothing, in fact, but a disk of cream-colored or pale gold silk. The silk is shirred in to the center and the edge is finished off with narrow gold lace. A series of these, so this designer explained, arranged close to the ceiling of a room, would not be particularly noticeable; that is, would not attract undue attention to themselves, but would shed a delightful glow of light throughout the apartment. A gold-colored thin silk candle shade, lined with orange-colored silk and edged about with narrow gold lace, made an attractive screen for a wall light.

Up a narrow winding little flight of stairs was the dye room, another tiny ship's cabin apartment. This not being a dyeing day, the pretty earthenware bowls used ordinarily for that purpose were doing duty as flower holders. In the low room beyond, with its quaint old spindle-bottomed chairs and chests of drawers, were costumes and scarfs and hangings of most wonderful colorings. Color after color melted into each other with perfect harmony.

There was one patriotic scarf, as its

A Lawyer in Winter and Farmer in Summer

Being a lawyer during the winter months, and a farmer throughout the long summer, furnishes an interesting career to one New York woman. Just as soon as the time approaches when the fields are ready for plowing and planting, Mrs. Harriette M. Johnston begins to pack away briefs and law books, and substitute for them seed catalogues and circulars describing the latest inventions in farm implements. Then, armed with such necessities, she shuts the door of her office and betakes herself to her farm, on beautiful Seneca Lake, "Up-State" in New York.

This is a hundred-acre farm with 50 acres of vineyard, yielding several varieties of grapes, 3500 peach trees, cherries, plums, gooseberries. Then there are the vegetable gardens, of course, and bees, cows, chickens, and all sorts of interesting country things.

"It is certainly a full-sized business, running a farm like this," said Mrs. Wood, telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor about this half of her career. "The chief difficulty seems to be to get sufficient help to keep it going as it should. This year I am trying to get as many women as possible to work on it, rather than men, and see how much more we can accomplish. Farming is jolly work, when one does not have it all to do. We raise a great deal of fruit which must, of course, be marketed. Last year I had to pack much of it myself, help load it on the big farm wagon and drive it to the station. I have two white mules—they used to do tricks on the stage at the Hippodrome—and they were among the best helpers I had last summer. They could always be depended upon, while my other so-called helpers could not."

"This season I have worked out a definite plan. I am going to get together groups of women from the city—women who are interested in the 'back-to-the-land movement'—and entertain them at 'Woodmere'—that is the name of the farm—throughout the summer. And I'm going to turn this big farm of mine into an agricultural experiment station, and train the women who come here in practical farming. The lake shore which is beautiful, will be an ideal place for a camp colony, with tents and portable bungalows. In fact, I am planning to have an agricultural camp for girls during July and August. Miss Mary C. Francis is coming up to act as camp director and we are going to teach the girls, not only practical gardening and farming, with regular lectures and practical application, but, also, canning and preserving. We have adopted the regular Army uniform of khaki, flannel shirt and all."

"This is really a fruit farm and, during the fruit harvesting season, there is an enormous amount of work to do. It means getting up when the sun rises and going to bed when it sets, after keeping busy every moment of the day. Not only must the fruit be picked, but much must be packed and sent to the markets, and a large amount also must be canned and preserved. This year, however, I intend to plant every available acre with vegetables—potatoes, beans, peas, beets, cucumbers, etc.—potatoes, that is, if I can succeed in getting any seed potatoes to plant. So I shall need a large number of women and girls

to help me. There are chickens on the farm, too, also bees and a kennel of Pekinese dogs.

"No, I cannot get help up there in the country. In that neighborhood, everybody works. It is a farming section and each place usually provides plenty of work for the whole family. The farmers get all the available help from nearby towns, pick them up in their automobiles early in the morning and then, at night, they go out again with their cars and take them home. Everybody has an automobile around there, so we can get about quickly. But there is not enough help to go around, even with all the people working. I have not a man on my place today who can plow; the city men that I have tried have not been of much use. Farming has been so unremunerative that the boys and girls of the farmers have gone to the cities. It seems to me that it is time for the women to come to the rescue. For my own part, I cannot imagine a happier, more truly restful summer for the city woman, who is busy at indoor duties the greater part of the year, than to spend the warm months, or as much as she can of them, in outdoor work on a farm. It is much more satisfactory in the long run than a holiday spent at a crowded summer hotel, with absolutely nothing to do but to play tennis, or golf, or knit in a rocking chair on the piazza. Women, moreover, have a natural taste for agriculture; you can see it cropping out in the way they will try to keep some growing things about the house and how, if they do not have space for summer gardens, they do manage to raise something in window boxes."

"Country women, on the other hand, seem to know all about farming; they absorb such knowledge from their earliest childhood. And the country woman has a great deal to give to the city woman; she is so much better developed, rounded out in many ways, she knows something of everything. The average city woman may know the theaters, the shops, the clubs, but she is not interested in making her own bread. It seems to me that the accomplishment of the country woman are far more important than those of the city woman. And the city woman who elects to spend this summer on a farm, entering heartily into the work, has a big opportunity before her."

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Helene

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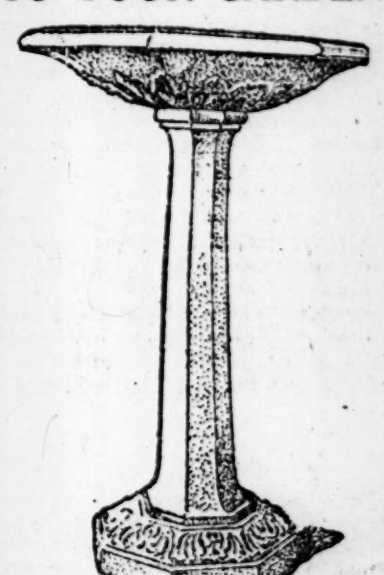
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designer called it, a long strip of soft shimmering silk, the red of one side and the blue of the other blending and melting into the white of the center. The ends were finished like those of a banner, with narrow gold fringe. A flowing gown of black and white striped chiffon seemed to have all the colors of the rainbow floating mistily about it. More scarfs and flowing gowns, draperies of crepe and chiffons, showed beautiful shadow dyeing, the results of hours spent with dyes of all sorts in the little room next door.

Some of the silks are tie dyed, that is, subjected to that ancient process of being tied in knots and then dipped into the dye, the process being repeated until the chosen design is accomplished. Some few are stenciled, while others are adorned with batik. One Japanese costume had an exquisite pussy willow design, done by the batik process. Just by way of variety, a gray-blue heavy linen garden smock, hanging near by, was ornamented in old-fashioned patchwork style, in conventional design of several colors. Some of the lovely things are achieved by a judicious admixture of various methods of ornamentation. One word more about these tie-dyed things. One couch or bed cover of blue and another of a rose-colored cotton fabric bore a conventional pattern, all over and a wide border, in white produced by this ancient method, and the effect was most pleasing. And this is something that the artistic woman at home, with time to be her own interior decorator, can imitate with ease.

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DETROIT CHICAGO

THE HOME FORUM

"Wait on the Lord"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE worst of the old theological view of God as a person, is that it has distorted the entire exegesis of the Bible. People who tell you, unhesitatingly, that there is not a spark of anthropomorphism left in their conception of God or Principle, will, in the very next breath, make a statement which proves, beyond question, that the entire fabric of that conception is founded, built, and stayed on the very idea they are repudiating. That is one very excellent reason for Mrs. Eddy's use of the term Principle, to indicate God, and it is just one of the things which indicate, so clearly, why Mrs. Eddy wrote, on page 20 of "No and Yes," "When understood, Principle is found to be the only term that fully conveys the ideas of God,—one Mind, a perfect man, and divine Science."

No series of texts in the whole Bible illustrates this, perhaps, more clearly than those which, in their various tenors, adjure mankind to wait upon the Lord. It is, indeed, only necessary to contrast the conception of waiting upon God as person with that of waiting on God as Principle, to see how this must be so. If God were a person, in the sense in which a man is a person, then the waiter would be dwelling in expectation of some recognition by God of his attitude of expectancy, or of some indication of the manner in which it would be pleasing to God for him to act. On the other hand if God is Principle, every one knows that any such a mental attitude would be supremely ridiculous. No student of mathematics would look to any such rule or principle, so-called, of mathematics to explain to him, actively, how to work out his problem. On the contrary, he would realize that the only way of working out his problem would be through a close examination of the rule, and a successful demonstration of his mastery of it, and of his ability to follow it.

If on the other hand God were a mere superman, the very superman of very superman, then it would be quite natural to expect that God, as the Israelites expected Jehovah, or as the priests of Baal expected Baal, should take notice of him, and pull him out of his difficulties. It was just so

that when, in the wilderness, the Israelites could not find any physical evidence of God, they appealed to Aaron, with the words, "Up, make us gods, which shall go before us." And Aaron, appropriately enough, fashioned for them, with a graving tool, out of the golden ornaments of their wives and daughters, a calf, so that the people cried, "These be thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt."

Still, the human mind is mostly Bourbon in its composition. As a consequence, not so very many centuries later, Elijah found himself, at Carmel, faced by the very same conditions. It was then that, as the people waited for Baal to take some notice of his priests, "Elijah mocked them, and said, Cry aloud: for he is a god; either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked." Did the people understand the difference between the adjurations of the priests of Baal, and Elijah's realization of the power of Principle? Some may have, but the great, overwhelming majority, certainly did not, for they failed utterly to repeat his works or miracles as the world has come to call them. When, consequently, Jesus was born at Bethlehem, when Mary's great demonstration of Elijah's teaching was made visible to the human consciousness, as the fire of Elijah had fallen on the altar, at "the time of the offering of the evening sacrifice," it found the Jews just as unprepared to understand its meaning, and to assimilate its lesson, as had been all Israel, gathered unto Mount Carmel. Nor was it until eighteen more centuries had passed, until, that is to say, Mrs. Eddy rediscovered the teaching of Jesus the Christ, in Christian Science, that the world began at last to grasp the scientific fact that that teaching could only be demonstrated, in the way Jesus had himself demanded, by signs following. In short that the only acceptable proof a man could give that the Gospel he was preaching was the Gospel of Jesus the Christ, was the proof required by Christ Jesus, when he said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

The fact is that the Jews' explanation

of the words of the Psalmist, when he called upon Israel to wait upon the Lord, would have been just exactly as different as was humanly possible from that of Jesus. The Jews, like the priests of Baal, would have thrown the initiative upon God. Jesus had a scientifically clear perception of what waiting upon Principle really meant. Of course if you believe Principle to be an omnipotent person you, the human being that is to say, will quite naturally await the volition of that person. You may talk about free-will until the crack of doom, but when you have added omniscience to omnipotence, it is manifest that omniscience has made you capable of doing only what omniscience knew you would do, and what you cannot escape doing, since, according even to popular theology, omnipotent omniscience is likewise omnipresent. If this were really so, if such a statement accurately summed up the Science of being, there would be nothing better than to fall back on the philosophy of Dr. Syntax, "Be good, and leave the rest to Heaven."

The demonstration of the Science of being is not, however, arrived at by quite such a lackadaisical method as all that. The effort of being good is an altogether strenuous one. It does not mean an acceptance, of some degree or another, of a purely relative human sense of goodness, it means a root and branch obedience to the first commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." "This me," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 467 of Science and Health, "is Spirit. Therefore the command means this: Thou shalt have no intelligence, no life, no substance, no truth, no love, but that which is spiritual." In plain English the overcoming of the flesh means a relentless warfare with one's own flesh, and this is not to be accomplished by waiting with folded hands. It is in the ceaseless struggle to conform to Principle or to walk in the footsteps of the Christ that a man waits on the Lord, on Principle. This proof of a man's understanding of Principle can, however, obviously only be made by substituting for a theoretical claim to knowledge a consistent demonstration of it. What this means is explained, by Mrs. Eddy, on page 3 of Science and Health, when she writes: "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely,' but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire."

The Birches

As for the birches, they are in full leaf in May, as if it were the height of summer, and their shining silvery stems, so brilliant in wintry sunshine, are now greatly overshadowed by their foliage. Nothing can be more decided than the character of the birch, and the leaves add to its expression. . . . It lives high on the sides of the Alps and thrives in the Lapland winter. The last trees near the polar ice are birches, and yet at the same time the birch is in the burning summers of Burgundy. . . . The bark, too, that looks so fragile on account of its thin white epidermis, is really of considerable thickness, and quite remarkable among vegetables for its all but unlimited durability. The tree is respectable for its uses, especially for the uses of the bark, out of which the ingenious northern races have contrived to make many different things, including canoes, ropes, drink, vessels, shoes and even food. . . . Haller says that the catkins yield wax. Therefore, although the birch does not give fine timber like the oak, nor abundant edible fruit like the walnut and what are commonly called the fruit trees, it is still one of man's best friends. . . . The southerner may know the birch by sight, for its slender stem gleams here and there in his forests; but he does not know the tree as the Laplander knows it, in the hardship of a life so little cheered by the more genial gifts of nature. What the reindeer is to him among animals, the birch is among trees.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

Edwin Booth and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe

From the chapter headed "No. 13 Chestnut Street" in the biography of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, by her daughters, the following extract is taken: "New interests were constantly arising. In these days Edwin Booth made his first appearance in Boston. Our mother and father went to the Boston Theater one rainy evening, 'expecting to see nothing more than an ordinary performance. The play was 'Richelieu,' and we had seen but little of Mr. Booth's part in it before we turned to each other and said, 'This is the real thing!'"

"Then they saw him in 'Hamlet' and realized even more fully that a star had risen. He seemed beautiful as dreams of maidenhood. That doubt defied. Young Hamlet, with his forehead grief-subdued. And visioning eye.

"Mr. Booth's manager asked her to write a play for the young tragedian. She gladly consented; Booth himself came to see her; she found him 'mod-

est, intelligent, and above all genuine—the man as worthy of admiration as the artist."

"In all the range of classic fiction, to which her mind naturally turned, no character seemed to fit him so well as that of Hippolytus; his austere beauty, his reserve and shyness, all seemed to her the personification of the hunter-prince, beloved of Artemis, and she chose this theme for her play."

"She wrote 'Hippolytus' at the little farmhouse in Lawton's Valley. 'Here,' she says, 'I wrote my five-act drama, dreaming of the fine emphasis which Mr. Booth would give to its best passages and of the beautiful appearance he would make in classic costume. He, meanwhile, was growing into great fame and favor with the public, and was called hither and thither by numerous engagements. The period of his courtship and marriage intervened, and a number of years elapsed between the completion of the play and his first reading of it.'"

"At last the time seemed ripe for the production of the play. E. L. Davenport, the actor-manager of the Howard Athenaeum, agreed to produce

When the George Inn was built the Thames was spanned by only one bridge, old London Bridge. In consequence every traveler from the south and southwest of England, going north from anywhere below the fords, was bound to come to London and to approach it by way of Watling Street, the great thoroughfare from Dover to London. Watling Street came to an end at old London Bridge in the Borough of Southwark. From early in the Fourteenth Century, and onwards, the Borough, and more especially the High Street, became a land of inns and hostleries and a great gathering place for travelers. Here was the Tabard Inn, made famous by Chaucer as the rendezvous of the Canterbury pilgrims more than five hundred years ago. Close by the Tabard stood the George. Near by were the Queen's Head, the Hart, the Bull, the Christopher, the Spurre and many another. All were built of wood, rambling and uneven, with their great untrimmed oak beams and with galleries overhanging, or supported on immense pillars. These inns pretty generally had their yards, an open square around which the house stood. The galleries, with doors at the back giving access to the inn, were ranged around the yards, so that the doings in the yard could be watched. These vantage grounds attracted a constant crowd of idlers who came to hear the latest news and mingle with the travelers. The old "Tabarde" was built about

the year 1307. The George was of later date, but it occupied an adjoining site and was as much in the eye of the world as was the Tabard. That is, it stood just where the roads from Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire converged upon London. It is mentioned by Stow in 1554 and even earlier, and Mr. Timbs, the chronicler of London, says, "The George is mentioned in records relating to the Tabard, to which it adjoins, in the reign of King Henry VIII, as 'the St. George Inn.'" Twice the old George was burned down. Two big fires swept over the borough, one in 1670 and again in 1675, and demolished hundreds of its picturesque and wonderful old wooden

The George Inn, Southwark, London

Anatole France's Story of the Wrestler

As author Anatole France owns two main elements of effectiveness, Georg Brandes says. "The first is the ingenuousness which prevents his characters ever being—what Voltaire's often are—marionettes; they move freely on their own legs, and lead a life independent of their author and undisturbed by him. Their naïveté makes them natural. "The second element is art. France has what he calls the French writer's three great qualities—in the first place, lucidity; in the second, lucidity; in the third and last, lucidity. But this is only one fundamental quality of his art. He has proved himself possessed of moderation and tact, in which for him, as the true Frenchman (and to use his own words), 'all art consists.' His detestation of Zola as a novelist was due to that Italian's utter lack of moderation as an artist. He himself as narrator is always subdued."

"He is, taken all in all, more the artistic and philosophic than the creative author. Delacroix has said that art is exaggeration in the right place. France's exaggeration lies in the wealth of ideas with which he endows his characters, a wealth which the books can hardly contain (vide 'Thais' and 'Balthazar'), and for which place must be made in whole additional volumes, such as 'Les Opinions de M. Jérôme Coignard,' 'Le Jardin d'Épiqueure,' and a part of 'Pierre Nozière.' He has more ideas than feelings. He

has ideas upon every subject, criticizes everything—not only human prejudices and institutions, but nature herself. "As an artist, France, even when he is most combative, is Olympian and passionless. "That he is not lacking in passion, behind his art and apart from it, was revealed on the day when the serene skeptic suddenly faced round and as polemist adopted a party, as popular orator proclaimed himself a radical Socialist. "He was no born orator; according to French custom, he read his speeches. But his greatness as a writer stood him in good stead. He generally began by riveting the attention of the crowd by something graphic and tangible—perhaps some old fairy tale. One day he told the story of the wonderful wrestler who could transform himself into a fire-

breathing dragon, and when the dragon, was overcome, into an inoffensive duck. 'I could not help thinking of this wrestler the other day,' he said, 'when I read the program which the Nationalists have affixed to the walls. We have seen them on our streets and boulevards ejecting fire from their eyes, their mouths, and their nostrils. Like the most frightful dragons, they flapped their wings and showed their terror-inspiring claws. They were, nevertheless, overcome; and now they have come to life again, to make a fresh trial of strength, with smooth feathers, with an appearance of belonging to our household, with a domestic animal's mild voice. What a remarkable transformation!'"

"The introduction was so amusing and popular that the audience, bursting into prolonged laughter and merry acclamation, was won at once."

The Shipbuilders

The sky is ruddy in the east,
The earth is gray below.
And, spectral in the river-mist,
The ship's white timbers show.
Then let the sounds of measured stroke
And grating saw begin;
The broad-ax to the gnarled oak,
The mallet to the pin!

Hark! roars the bellows, blast on blast,
The sooty smithy jars.
And fire-sparks, rising far and fast,
Are fading with the stars.
All day for us the smith shall stand
Beside that flashing forge;
All day for us his heavy hand,
The groaning anvil scourge.

From far-off hills, the panting team
For us is toiling near;
For us the raftsmen down the stream
Their island barges steer.
Rings out for us the ax-man's stroke
In forests old and still;
For us the century-circled oak
Falls crashing down his hill.
Up! up! in nobler toil than ours
No craftsman bears a part:
We make of Nature's giant powers
The slaves of human art.
Lay rib to rib and beam to beam,
And drive the treenails free;
Nor faithless joint nor yawning seam
Shall tempt the searching sea.

Where'er the keel of our good ship
The sea's rough field shall plow;
Where'er her tossing spars shall drip
With salt-spray caught below;
That ship must heed her master's
beck.
Her helm obey his hand,
And seamen tread her reeling deck
As if they trod the land.
Be hers the Prairie's golden grain,
The Desert's golden sand,
The clustered fruits of sunny Spain.
The spice of Morning-land!
Her pathway on the open main
May blessings follow free,
And glad hearts welcome back again
Her white sails from the sea!

—Whittier.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1917

EDITORIALS

"When Mercy Tempers Justice"

THE vanity of national ambitions may be read in the stories of the Empires. Turn where you will, whether from Lima, basking on the Pacific main, to where the sun stands high over the domes and minarets of Delhi, or from the barren Asian steppes to the Roman campagna, and still you are treading on "an Empire's dust." One after another, Syria and Assyria, Rome and Greece, Ottoman, Mughal, and Spaniard, they have strutted for their petty century or so upon the stage of time, and then, the epitaph of one and all is written in the word, "Ichabod." The great city over which Nebuchadnezzar reigned is a mere rubbish heap where, today, antiquarians, from America and Europe, dig for curiosities; the "Great Mogul" has descended, for the last time, the steps of the peacock throne; the Sphinxes of the Pharaohs lie overturned and half buried in the silting sand. But the Arab still brings his goats and camels to the pools of "the great river"; the ryot still drives his bullock cart through the maze of Agra's streets; and the fellah still cultivates his field by the Nile. "The captains and the Kings" depart, but to the plowman and the reaper yesterday is as today. It is of them, in short, as Mr. Kipling has sung of the peasant of a land far to the west:

"And the passion, and the piety, and prowess of his line
Have seeded, rooted, fruited in some land the law calls mine."

All of this merely means, of course, that all the swords of all the conquerors, and all the schemes of all the statesmen cannot alter one iota of the real law, the law far transcending the mere legal law, to which Mr. Kipling refers, the law of Principle. That is why, if the Marne, the Aisne, and the Somme are not to be mere milestones on one of the innumerable roads from the temple of Janus to the temple of Victory, the demands of Principle must be taken into consideration when the new treaty of peace is made and signed; and that is what we understand the President to have meant by that very much misunderstood phrase "peace without victory." Mr. Wilson did not mean, we are convinced, that the aggressor was to escape with the mere loss of the war. That there were to be no rectifications of frontiers, for instance. That the province of Alsace was not, if its people desired, to be reunited with France, or that the peoples of the Ottoman Empire were to be turned over again unceremoniously to the tender mercies of the Young Turk. What he did mean, surely, was that when the terms of the new treaty were drawn, they should be drawn not in accordance with the ambitions of "Ambition's honoured fools," but, so far as was possible, to the limited wisdom of today, in accordance with the law of Principle.

It is possible to illustrate what this means by reference to some of the decisive battles of the past, with the historical background of which every one is familiar. Now there is, it need scarcely be pointed out, the utmost difference between the decisive victory of a campaign or even of a war, and a battle of decisive world importance. Salamanca decided a campaign, as did Leuthen and Austerlitz. Vittoria decided a war, as did Yorktown or Sedan. But Saratoga was a decisive battle of the world, as was Marathon or Metaurus, Châlons or Tours, Hastings or Blenheim, Pultowa or Waterloo. The surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga was decisive, in a world sense, because, no matter what occurred later, it actually settled the question of the freedom of the British colonies in North America. The surrender of Napoleon at Sedan was not in the least decisive, in a world sense, inasmuch as it, so far from settling anything, only made certain an eventual renewal of the struggle on a more gigantic basis. The "Seven Days" war had enabled Prussia to take from Denmark the provinces necessary to make herself a maritime power, with a free egress to the sea. The "Seven Weeks" war had enabled her to deprive Austria of the hegemony of the German States, and to assume this for herself. The "Seven Months" war had permitted her to tear Alsace-Lorraine from France, as she had already torn Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, and to proclaim the King of Prussia German Emperor. But it left her no more immune from the consequences of Bismarck's statecraft than Landen had left France immune from that of Louvois, or Antwerp Spain from that of Philip.

The aim of the three great democratic allies, to whose ranks Russia may now be added, is that the present war shall end not only in a manner as decisive as any of the decisive struggles of the past, but with a scientific decisiveness which shall make the waging of war, amongst civilized nations, difficult, if not impossible, in the future. The first step towards this is the getting rid of national selfishness, which means not only of national ambitions entertained wrongfully at the expense of other nations, but of a disinclination to sacrifice a present peace and prosperity in defense of the right. "Ambition," says a certain well-known writer, "is but avarice on stilts and masked." It is generally that, for it is very rarely indeed the ambition of the Christ, but nearly invariably the ambition, in some degree, of Caesar. The first ambition is summed up in self-conquest, the second in the conquests of this earth. It need scarcely be said that this does not imply that the aggressor is not to pay the uttermost farthing of just retribution. It does mean that, having paid this, he is not to be subjected to those modern insults and exactions which represent the old Roman horror of "Vae Victis!" translated into modern practice. It was this mistake which Germany made, in 1871, in tearing so distinctive a French province as Alsace from the grasp of France. That was an action which could be made to justify, a hundred times, the return not merely of Alsace-Lorraine to France, but of Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark, the reestablishment of the old kingdoms of Hanover and Poland, and even the handing over of Silesia to Austria. In short of the reduction of Prussia, if she loses the war, to her proportions at begin-

ning of the Eighteenth Century, for Alsace-Lorraine was acquired by France before Frederick began his conquests, and even then not from Prussia at all.

It is avarice of this sort, avarice shorn, superficially, of its inherent sordidness, by being represented as legitimate national ambition, which seems to overwhelm nations in the delirium of victory in war, and to drown the instincts of true statesmanship in the tide of unbridled desire. If in the terms of peace which close the present war, justice shall be tempered with mercy, one great step forward will have been taken towards that day when the nations of this world shall wage war no more.

Testimony That Counts

THE leaders of the British and French missions to the United States have frequently taken occasion to express appreciation of the warmth of the hospitality extended to them. Mr. Balfour, M. Viviani, and Marshal Joffre have not measured words by diplomatic standards, or by any fixed rules of official etiquette, when tendering their thanks for the courtesies shown them as representatives of their countries. They have spoken out of the fullness of their hearts, as representatives of the United States have spoken to them. Not since King Edward, responding to the natural and national impulse of his people, swept away completely at Paris, in 1904, all the barriers which for centuries had formed an obstruction to an understanding between Great Britain and France, has a more important step been taken, by any of the powerful nations of the globe, toward international comity and universal brotherhood and peace than that which has brought Great Britain, France, and the United States together in an unspoken, unwritten, but unshakable alliance.

The farewell address by Mr. Balfour, before the National Press Club in Washington on Thursday, was a remarkable delivery in many respects. It was, in reality, a message to the people of the United States, conveying in eloquent phraseology, not untinged with emotion, the sentiments that are now felt by the trunk stem, as it were, of the English-speaking population of the world for one of its strongest branches. There was nothing of the artificial, nothing of the strained, nothing of the merely polite in Mr. Balfour's utterances. Personally, and as an Englishman and an envoy, he came to the Republic with high hopes, and these hopes, he cheerfully acknowledged, had been far surpassed. He expected to be received with kindness, with courtesy, and with sympathy, "but," he said, "the kindness, the courtesy, and the sympathy I have received are far in excess of anything I dared hope for."

This is satisfying to the American people. They have parted with Mr. Balfour as they have wished to part with him, in the unqualifiedly friendly mood in which he has parted with them. But he has left them, in addition to pleasant remembrances, something for which a vast majority of them will be grateful, and for which, at some later time, they will fittingly express their thanks. Statesman that he is, he recognized a condition existing in the Republic upon which he felt constrained to speak. Said he:

There are those who have said that the preparations made by the United States are proceeding slowly and haltingly, and that a country which has been in the war for some forty days ought to have done far more than has actually been accomplished. For my own part, I think that those who speak in accents like these know very little of the actual way in which public life is and must be carried on in free countries. At the beginning of the forty days of which I speak, no preparations had been made; the country was anxiously, indeed, watching the events; it had not begun to make any of the preparations necessary for taking part in a gigantic struggle. I think that what has been performed in those forty days is most remarkable.

Mr. Balfour has departed fully convinced that the United States has the situation well in hand, and that, with as little delay as human imperfections will permit, the full weight of the Nation will be thrown into the struggle for humanity. M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre, so far as they have been heard from, are in full agreement with him. All three have assurances and evidences of the ability, as well as the willingness, of the United States to do its share promptly and well. They are confident. They are willing to rely fully upon the professions and performances of their new ally.

Why should those who have far less at stake doubt the wisdom, the efficiency, or the fidelity of the Administration which is today tirelessly striving to prepare the country for the performance of the tremendous task it has undertaken?

Argentina's Trade in Wartime

REPORTS from Argentina indicate that, of all the western so-called neutral nations, that Republic, through loss of trade with the United States and Europe, has suffered perhaps in a greater degree than any other. Through embargoes placed by its Government upon exports, and the difficulties encountered in shipping, largely through the sale by Argentine owners of vessels formerly operated by them, only one industry in the great Republic now shows profitable activity, so far as commerce with the outside world is concerned. This, quite naturally, is the refrigeration and packing of meats for export. The demand for Argentine meats is greater at present than at any previous period.

Argentina, under normal economic conditions, is a heavy importer and an extensive exporter. Her total external trade is usually double that of Brazil, and easily several times greater than that of any other South American Republic. Cuba comes next in order after Brazil, as a buyer and seller in the world's markets, but neither Cuba nor Brazil has been able to maintain the ratio of sales to purchases which Argentina has set for herself. Her record for the calendar year 1915 shows exports of more than double the value of imports. Some of the other South American States have excelled this ratio, but with a much smaller trade volume.

The loss to Argentina of ships formerly owned by individuals and corporations, most of them with headquarters at Buenos Aires, is due to what are regarded, in some quarters, as burdensome regulations imposed by the Argentine Government. One of these regulations requires that only Argentine commanders and Argentine

seamen shall direct and man vessels flying the flag of that Republic. The difficulties in complying with the regulation are said to be the scarcity of Argentine seamen and the exorbitant wages demanded by the few sailors available.

Another serious loss to Argentina's export trade has been caused by the Government embargo which has been placed upon the shipment of wheat and flour. The promulgation of the order is said to have created consternation in commercial circles, and to have greatly reduced the prices at which wheat and its products were selling. It has been claimed by the Argentine Government that the stocks of wheat now on hand are barely sufficient to meet the demands for home consumption and for seed for the next crop, and that there are serious shortages in the stocks of other grains, particularly oats and corn. Wheat prices, however, are low in comparison with prices in the United States and Canada at the present time, recent quotations being about \$73. paper, per 100 kilos, which is equivalent, roughly, to \$1.55 a bushel in United States currency.

This sudden falling off in shipping, and, consequently, in all lines of industry, to a great degree, has transformed the once busy port of Buenos Aires into one of inactivity, bordering on stagnation. Were it not for the constant and increasing demand for the meat products, which Argentina is still able to supply in large quantities, a demand which brings ships from other countries to the port to receive them, Argentina would, for the present, be virtually isolated, so far as commerce is concerned. Until the embargo on wheat was made effective, shipments of this staple were increasing each month. In January last, 195,679 tons of wheat were exported, compared with 41,627 tons in the corresponding month in 1916. A similar comparison shows that the exports of dressed beef increased from 24,000 tons to 41,291 tons.

But even with the increase in meat shipments, were the present demand to be maintained, the total will fall many millions of dollars below Argentina's average annual trade figures. This economic loss to the people and industries of Argentina will be seriously felt, while by the rest of the world, dependent in no small degree upon the products of that vast State, the withholding of any portion of her customary contribution to the food supply is to be deeply regretted.

Metz

AT THE point where the Moselle is joined by the Seille, and makes its way to the Rhine along sundry different arms, stands the ancient city and fortress of Metz. It is the capital of German Lorraine, in the imperial Province of Alsace-Lorraine, 99 miles northwest of Strassburg, and 176 miles due east of Paris. Recent events have rather discredited fortresses; but as fortresses went before the war, Metz was regarded, by many, as the strongest fortress in the world. It was always a place of great strategic importance. The Roman, who ever chose his strong places with a judgment which all the centuries since have only confirmed, early fastened on Metz, or Mediomatrica, as he called it, as one of his outpost cities. He fortified it with care, supplied it with water by means of the mighty aqueduct the remains of which still exist, and, in the days of the emperors, threw out from it his great military roads to Toul, Langres, Lyons, Strassburg, Verdun, Rheims, and Trier.

Under the Romans, Mediomatrica flourished, as all great fortresses in those times were wont to flourish; but it was an outpost city, and as the Empire began to weaken, and the legions were withdrawn within an ever-narrowing circle, Metz, like many other great cities and strongholds, was submerged by the barbarian tide. In the Fifth Century Attila the Hun came against it with his hordes, and took it, and the Roman legions knew it no more. Later on it came into the possession of the Franks, and was made the capital of the Frankish Kingdom of Austrasia. Then, after the disruption of the great Frankish realm under the Carolingians, it was included in the Kingdom of Germany. From the beginning of the Thirteenth Century it was a free imperial city.

And so Metz grew in importance and prosperity. It was the see of a succession of famous bishops, who ranked amongst the great ecclesiastical princes of the Middle Ages; whilst it was from Metz, in 1356, that the Emperor Charles IV issued his famous Golden Bull, definitely settling the law of the imperial elections. One of the great episodes in the history of Metz is, of course, its heroic defense against the Emperor Charles V by Francis, Duke of Guise, who held the city for France. Henry II of France had captured the city, largely through treachery, in 1552, and almost immediately it became necessary for him to hold it against the forces of the Emperor. Francis, Duke of Guise, the French general, defied all the efforts of the Emperor to regain possession of the city, and Metz thence onwards, until 1870, remained in French hands.

During the years which followed its capture by the French it declined steadily in importance. Its population dwindled from something like 60,000 to about 22,000. It, however, retained its character as a fortress and, in the latter half of the Seventeenth Century, that great fortress builder, Vauban, reconstructed all its works and brought them into line with the needs of the day. For the next 200 years Metz figured but little in French history, and then suddenly, within a few weeks of the outbreak of the war, in 1870, as the Germans gradually completed their investment of the fortress, and Marshal Bazaine and all his men were shut up within the ring of forts, all the world found itself talking about the place. Metz was invested for fifty-four days. The Prussians simply sat down before it, as they did before Paris, and waited. On October 14, 1870, Metz capitulated—the first time in all its long history that it had fallen before an attacking force—and Marshal Bazaine and the whole army of the Rhine surrendered to the Prussian commander-in-chief, Prince Frederick Charles. The surrender has never been fully explained. Marshal Bazaine had an effective fighting force of over 100,000 men, and the surrender was so timed that it set the Prussian army free to crush the great effort then being made to relieve Paris. In 1873, after his return from captivity in Prussia, Mar-

shal Bazaine was court-martialed for dereliction of duty, and condemned to suffer degradation and the extreme penalty. This latter penalty, however, was commuted to twenty years' seclusion. He was imprisoned in the Ile St. Marguerite, but escaped in 1874 and fled to Spain. Since 1870 Metz has been immensely strengthened, and now it ranks with Strassburg as one of the great bulwarks on the western frontier of Germany.

Notes and Comments

WITH Ecuador seriously considering her future attitude towards the war, a passage in the diary of Lord Malmesbury, the British statesman, written over seventy years ago, becomes specially interesting. In 1840 Ecuador desired to offer the presidency of that Republic to Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III of France. Prince Louis was, at the time, shut up in the Castle of Ham, and the deputation from Ecuador sought to interest Lord Malmesbury, his closest friend in England, in the matter. Lord Malmesbury was much interested, and found Prince Louis eager to accept the offer. "I assured the Prince," he writes, "that I would do my best," but he added that Lord Aberdeen was Foreign Secretary, and that there was nothing of romance in his character. Lord Aberdeen, indeed, proved the rock on which the project was wrecked. In reply to the proposal that he should intercede with the French Government in the Prince's behalf, he declared that he "would not hear of it."

SOMEBODY has been recalling the time, in the United States, when one could buy a ton of coal for 75 cents. This, however, was the summer price paid by farmers. In the winter there was an advance, and the best one could do was 4 cents a bushel. For the benefit of persons curious to know what people did with their money in those days, it might perhaps be well enough to mention that, as a rule, they did not have much to do with.

SIR HENRY GRAHAM, who recently retired from the office of "clerk of the Parliaments" in the United Kingdom, has many good stories to tell of the curious "slips" made in the final drafts of bills, which it was one of his duties to submit to the King for the royal assent. One bill, for instance, Sir Henry discovered, as the result of his careful scrutiny, gravely provided for a new Government institution to be built out of the material of the existing building; but expressly stipulated that the inmates of that building should not be disturbed until their new quarters were completed. Another bill provided, with judicial exactness, that "the King's officers may travel by sea from one place to another within the land of Ireland."

HONOLULU has entered, with enthusiasm and confidence, upon the project of purchasing the Royal Hawaiian Hotel of that city, with the purpose of making it the home of an Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. The estimated cost of the undertaking is \$275,000, of which sum \$100,000 is to be raised on the islands, the remainder on the mainland. One of the first contributions was in the form of a deduction from the price of the property, by its owners, of \$12,500. The movement, it appears, has the endorsement of the military authorities. Need of such an establishment will be more clearly recognized when it is known that Oahu is now the largest Regular Army post in the United States, and that the Hawaiian Islands are an almost constant rendezvous for naval vessels.

A STORY about the family of Haig, Washington Irving, and Sir Walter Scott, is told apropos of the British commander-in-chief and the latest ally. When Washington Irving visited Scott, at Abbotsford, in August, 1816, he was shown, near Dryburgh Abbey, the tower of Bemerside, the baronial hall of the de Hagas, the Haigs, one of the oldest of the Border families. Scott took the opportunity of reciting the couplet of Thomas the Rhymer:

"Betide, betide, whate'er betide,
Haig shall be Haig of Bemerside."

IRVING states that Scott fully believed the prophecy, and gave him evidence to prove that "through all the feuds and forays, and sackings and burnings, which had reduced most of the castles to ruins, and the proud families that once possessed them to poverty, the tower of Bemerside had remained unscathed, and was still the stronghold of the ancient family of Haig." "Tenacious" is one of the adjectives describing the de Hagas, which their descendant in Flanders today is fully justifying.

FOUR coal companies in Utah have filed complaints with the Interstate Commerce Commission in an effort to recover approximately \$425,000 from seven railroads for damages alleged to have been sustained through the failure of the roads to supply the complainants with an adequate number of coal cars for their operations. These seven railroads are, of course, included in the number now asking for the right to increase freight rates. Is it not reasonable to suppose that, if they were taking proper care of the business offered them, they would not need to charge increased rates in order to earn profits? The public, which is denied cheap coal by reason of the failure of the railroads to haul fuel from the mines, might, very properly it would seem, seek to be made a party to all suits for damages such as those filed by the Utah mine operators.

THE Stone Mountain Monument to the Southern Confederacy, on which preliminary work is now progressing, under the direction of Gutzon Borglum, the chief sculptor, promises to be one of the largest and most impressive things in the memorial line which the North American Continent will possess. In plain terms, Stone Mountain is to be fashioned into a monument. When it is considered that, in the scaffolding erected to enable the sculptors to carve the face of the mountain, 17,000 feet of lumber will be used, one may begin to form some comprehension of the dimensions of the details. The carving is to be done from the platforms of cable cars, moving at varying elevations.